

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



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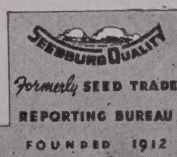
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REASON No. 1 FOR USING GEARMOTORS



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The gearmotor combines prime mover and speed reducer in a single compact unit. It eliminates the long center-to-center distances of belt drives . . . the space-consuming arrangement of open gearing . . . and the extra floor area required by a separate speed reducer. You can fit a gearmotor up *tight* against the driven machine.

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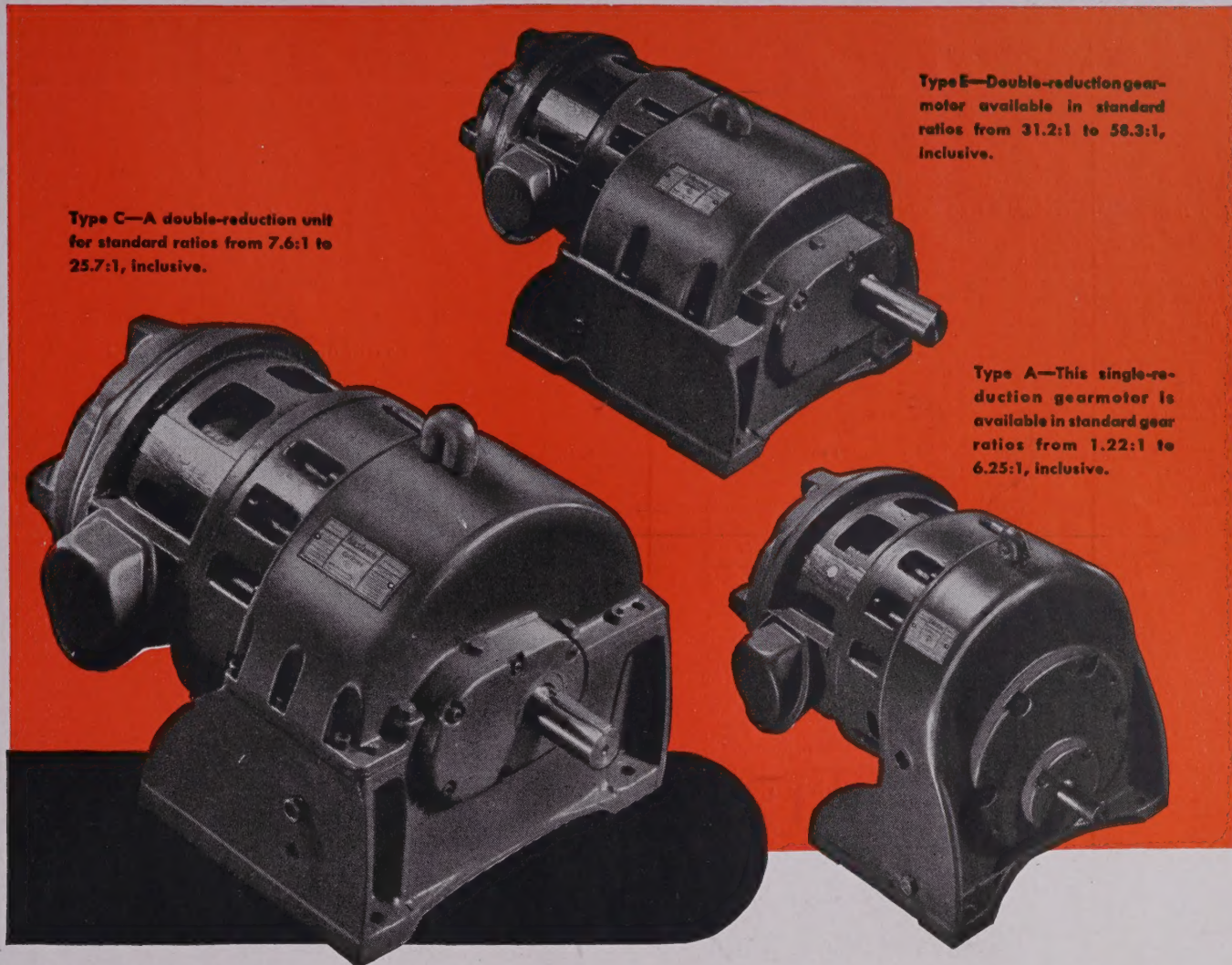
Flexibility in rearranging equipment is another gearmotor advantage. For, in requiring less space, it makes relocation of equipment easier and faster. Ask your Westinghouse representative about this and many other basic gearmotor advantages. All of these are discussed in detail in new book, "Gearmotor Applications". Ask for B-3218. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., Dept. 7-N. J-07218

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- 7. EASY ACCESSIBILITY.** Gearing parts can be readily inspected or easily removed to effect gear ratio changes.
- 8. IMPROVED FOUNDATION STABILITY.** Feet are under the gear case . . . placing support next to the gearmotor load. Each foot is reinforced by external ribs.
- 9. UNIT RESPONSIBILITY** for design . . . manufacture . . . and service. Westinghouse builds both the motor and the gears.
- 10. MEET A.G.M.A. STANDARDS.** The new Westinghouse Gearmotors are specifically designed and built to meet A.G.M.A. standards . . . easy to order and match to the job.

Gearmotors

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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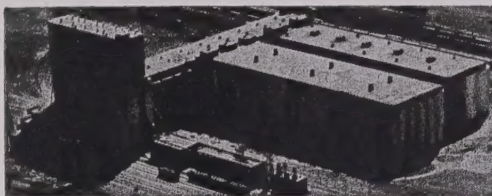
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Milwaukee, the foremost brewing center and largest malt manufacturing city, is the leading malting barley market of the country.

Milwaukee is the leading white corn market of the Northwest.

Wisconsin rye is known the world over for its fine quality and works advantageously thru the Milwaukee market.

Milwaukee, with ample storage facilities and large stocks, is the natural gateway to a large consuming area, and solicits inquiries for all grains. Milwaukee is known for fast unloading and prompt returns.

Milwaukee is the logical distributing center for feedstuffs, mill-feeds, brewers grains, and malt sprouts, and enjoys an enviable reputation in all sections.

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A Balanced Market

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It is the terminus of eastern trunk lines, and has direct through lines to the gulf, including a barge line to New Orleans, at a differential of 3 cents per hundred under the rail rate. The lower freight rate by water enhances the price at St. Louis which inures to the benefit of the country shipper—

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Located in the very center of Illinois' great corn and oats producing territory, Peoria has several of the largest corn consuming industries in the United States, including corn products, mixed feeds, and distillery products. This market also has favorable freight rates to the Gulf and Southeastern territory, which give the Peoria grain merchants unlimited facilities for grain distribution.

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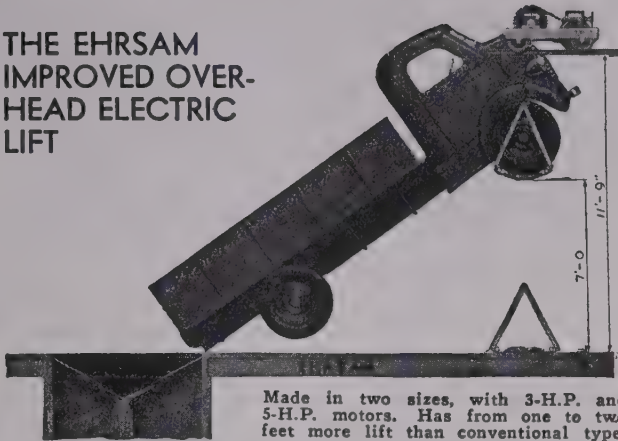
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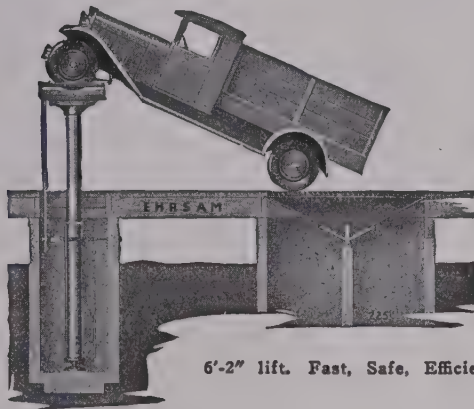
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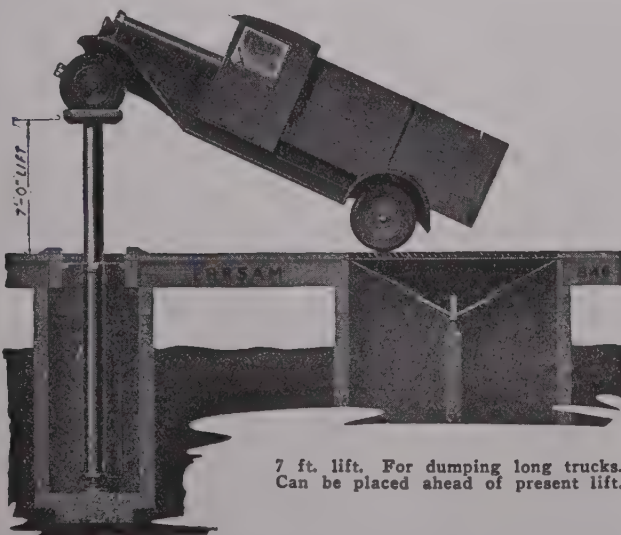
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and FASTENERS**
for transmission
and
conveyor belts



ALLIGATOR

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

STEEL BELT LACING

World famed in general service for strength and long life. A flexible steel-hinged joint, smooth on both sides. 12 sizes. Made in

steel, "Monel Metal" and non-magnetic alloys. Long lengths supplied if needed. Bulletin A-60 gives complete details.

FLEXCO HD

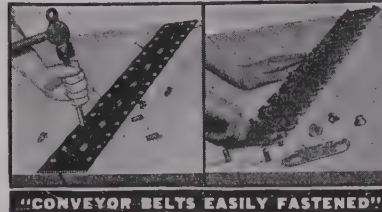
BELT FASTENERS AND RIP PLATES

For conveyor and elevator belts of all thicknesses, makes a tight butt joint of great strength and durability. Compresses belt ends between toothed cupped plates. Templates and FLEXCO Clips speed application. 6 sizes. Made in steel, "Monel Metal", non-

magnetic and abrasion resisting alloys.

By using Flexco HD Rip Plates, damaged conveyor belting can be returned to satisfactory service. The extra length gives a long grip on edges of rip or patch. Flexco Tools and Rip Plate Tool are used. For complete information ask for Bulletin F-100.

Sold by supply houses everywhere



**FLEXIBLE STEEL
LACING CO.**

4692 Lexington St
Chicago, Ill.

DUST IS DYNAMITE

It Must Be
Handled With Care

Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our Dust Control Bulletins and Engineering Data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

SERVING THE MIDWEST

Since 1855

Concrete Grain Elevators
Grain Processing Plants

THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including
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Designed and constructed by us.



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Capacity
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Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

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Grain Elevators, Feed & Flour Mills, Soya Bean Processing Plants

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Chicago 4, Illinois

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Saves Money

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Feed Mills
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Immediate Delivery**

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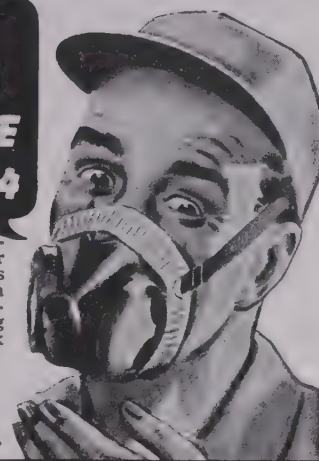
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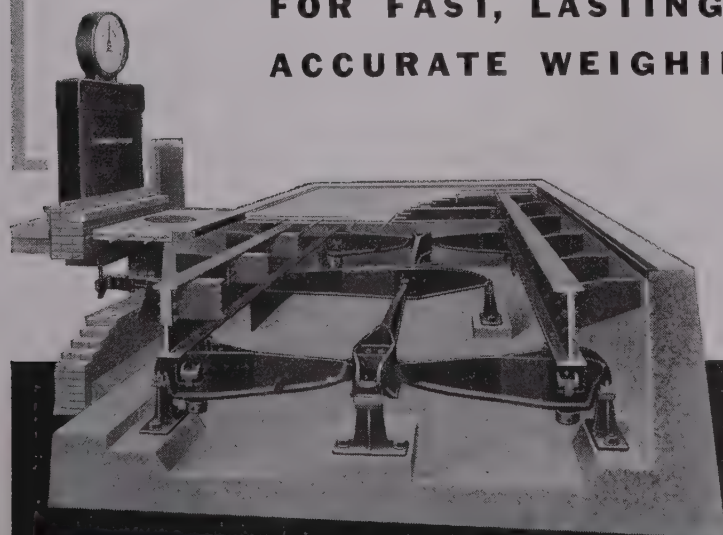
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FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Truck Scales

**FOR FAST, LASTINGLY
ACCURATE WEIGHING**



INSTALL a Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scale with dial, and you're equipped for fast, accurate weighing for many years to come.

The dial indicates the correct weight immediately after loading disturbances stop, even though most of the weight is on one end of the platform. No mental calculations, no waiting for the platform to return to rest.

Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scales retain their accuracy because there's no rubbing or sliding of bearings on pivots, and because all levers and other castings are of semi-steel, nearly twice as strong as cast iron. A water-tight reinforced concrete platform protects the mechanism.

Full range of sizes, from 10-ton to 50-ton. For details write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois.

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SCALES • PUMPS • STONERS
RAILROAD AND FARM EQUIPMENT



Scales

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—250,000 bushels Steel Elevator located in the most important Railroad Centers of the U. S. A. Address 92U2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN Elevator and feed mill for sale. Good retail and wholesale business in grain, feed and coal. Located at Athens, Mich. E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana, Ind.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Concrete grain elevator, feed house, and coal sheds. Burlington Railroad. Good territory, excellent corn crop. J. W. DeBoer, York, Nebr.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—25,000 bu. capacity. Electrically equipped. Good grain territory. Side lines coal, seed and fertilizer. 70 mi. from Chicago on I. C. R. R. John S. Karcher, Herscher, Ill.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. elevator and feed mill. Has hammermill, mixer, sheller and scales. In good soybean territory. Have good established feed and grain business. Bargain if taken at once. Carroll Price, Knoxville, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Grain elevator located on Pennsylvania Railroad, Sandusky, Ohio. 14,000 bushel capacity. Electric power, fully equipped. THE O & M SEED COMPANY, GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO.

STILLWELL, IND.—Grain elevator and land 9 Mi. S. E. of LaPorte, good machinery and buildings on Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate R.R. Long established, proven moneymaker. No competition. Widow must sell. Address 92S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FLOUR & FEED MILL WANTED

WANTED—Within 75 mile radius of Chicago, flour or feed mill, 25,000 to 75,000 square feet with 25,000 to 50,000 bushel storage tanks. Will purchase with or without machinery. Must have good railroad facilities. Address 92V8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BATES Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE—Small feed mfg. and jobbing business or plant suitable for this use in small Midwest or Northwest town. Give details on equipment, storage and mfg. capacity, general construction and layout, R.R. facilities, and submit photograph if possible. Have capital and experience necessary for sizeable operation. Write 92U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—For soybean processing plant in Illinois; or experienced Expeller operator who can handle men, maintain machinery and production, competent to fill position of Superintendent. Good opportunity for man with right education, experience and character. State full information in first letter. All replies confidential. Address 92T8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Discharged serviceman wants position as salesman with wholesale feed or fertilizer manufacturer. Six years exp. in retail feed and fertilizer business. High school graduate. Prefer territory in Ind. but not necessary. Write: R. W. Johnson, 2315 Pearl, Anderson, Ind.

WANTED—Position as assistant manager in terminal elevator or in a brokerage office, preferably in Western Ill. Have had 7 years experience as warehouse foreman and manager of small elev. Address 92T2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

POSITION WANTED

Am thoroughly familiar in all branches of the grain business. Have 5 years experience as Manager of country elevator, 4 as Superintendent of terminal elevator and 12 years member of Chicago Board of Trade as floor manager and trader. Address 92T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER with 25 years' experience in co-operative and independent elevators in Iowa desires to make connection with grain, feed or seed firm on the West Coast. Past records will stand inspection and elevators under my management were moneymakers. Can make change on month notice. Write 92R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One Gruendler Whirlbeater Grinder with 60 H.P. motor. Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Birch Run, Mich.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—3 Great Western Roller Mills with Combs Automatic feeders—2 baggers and a Mill Size Grain Cleaner. E. E. Brass, Petersburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Fairbanks two-quart brass bucket grain testers, in fine condition. Price \$25.00 each. F. H. Schlicht, 102 N. 11th St., Temple, Tex.

FOR SALE—We are dismantling and re-converting a 600 Bbl. Flour Mill and Elevator that was in full operation 30 days ago. Good machinery and equipment available, including 5 Barnard & Leas Plan Sifters. Tumbler Brite, Inc., Monticello, Ind.

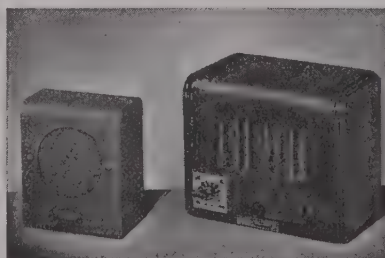
FOR SALE—2 Dbl. 9x18 S. W. Ballbearing Rolls, full; 1 Dbl. 9x24 S. W. Ballbearing Roll, full; 1—3 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 1—0-¾ Plan Sifter, 6 Sections; a lot of other items. Write for what you want, may have it. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South 2nd Street, Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 150 foot 6" screw conveyor, one 70 foot screw conveyor with steel troughing; pulleys, shafting and bearings of various sizes; belts, buckets and hardware for 2 complete shelled corn elevators, cups size 5"x3"; one 15 H.P. 3 phase motor with magnetic starter, for 220 or 440 volt current. Arthur Walter Seed Company, Grand Ridge, Ill.

CALL A-PHONE SPEEDS UP PRODUCTION

The CALL-A-PHONE is a great time and effort saver . . . a thoroughly proven inter-office communication system. Accommodates private or group direction to all of 5 departments without cut-ins. Personnel can contact you. Means two-way speed-up in production. Master station only \$34.00. Sub-stations, each, \$12.50.



SEEDBURO — 'HEADQUARTERS' for Triers, Sieves, Scales — All Seed and Grain Testing Equipment.

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Send for Catalog No. 143

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, 23 ft. 6 in. complete with chain, 4 in. cups and sprocket for drive. Hay presses, large bale, use 7 ft. 3 in. wire. 1 Dederick stationary, two lever track with capstan and cable. 1 Hendricks travelling, two lever with crab. Bags, re-cleaned fertilizer, burlap, suitable for grain, in bales of 500. R. W. Dilatush, Dayton, N. J.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—One compartment electric Brown-Duvel moisture tester in good condition. J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

Supply Trade

Kansas City, Mo.—Geo. B. Wagner, formerly entomologist for the Millers National Federation, has been elected vice pres. of the Cook Chemical Co., making insecticides for grain elevators and flour mills.

Washington, D. C.—Rationing of farm machinery was ended by the W.F.A. Sept. 28, with the exception of corn pickers. The available supply of machines is limited by shortage of manpower in the shops.

Washington, D. C.—Limitations on the use of steel in structures and in reinforced concrete have been removed by the War Production Board, permitting architects and builders to return to pre-war specifications.

Anamosa, Ia.—Floyd Goodrich and C. L. Douthett of the Waterloo Concrete Co. have bought the assets of the Ribstone Silo Co. and plan to erect new buildings for the manufacture of grain storage structures, silos and water tanks.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Wade H. Foster is building bag-sealing equipment for multipaper bags for foreign shipments of beans, handling 400 sacks per hour. The wax is heated by water baths surrounding the wax container, with heat supply from submerged electric units. The machine has passed underwriters' inspection.

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. by amendment 3 to R.M.P.R. 205 has set ceiling prices on castor pomace and unground castor cake in bags, as fertilizer raw material. If produced west of the 100th meridian the ceiling on pomace is \$4.50 per unit of ammonia, and \$2.90 if produced east, at point of production. On castor cake the ceiling is \$15.50 per ton.

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of the secondhand bag industry recommended to the W.P.B. that measures be taken by the Office of Price Administration at W.P.B. request to increase the use of secondhand bags thru price adjustments. Committee members said that many classifications of animal feed, such as fish meal, cottonseed meal, tankage and meat scraps, heretofore largely shipped in used textile bags, are now being moved in new bags. A recent W.P.B. check of used bag inventories, it was pointed out, showed them to be relatively high.

The 1945 acreage goal for dry peas production has been announced at 450,000, against the indicated planting of 746,000 acres in 1944.

A priority and preference list has been issued by WPB, and certified by ODT, containing a large number of services and commodities that are to receive tires for trucks in the order listed.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10 ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. B. W. Kyner, Wilson, Kans.

FOR SALE—9x20 Truck Scale, 15 ton Capacity. Like new. William Porter, Moline, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

World's Tallest Corn

A stalk of corn 28 ft., 5.25 ins. high was the winning entry by Don Radda of Washington, Ia., in the Evening Journal's tall corn contest.

Radda plants 200 to 300 hills of choice seed and in June selects his entry for the tall corn contest. By fall the whole field will average 16 feet in height. A scaffold protects the tallest stalks from the wind.

Radda admits he uses a few tricks to coax the corn into the air. For instance, if wet burlap sacks are hung around corn on a hot day

MOTORS—GENERATORS

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY: for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

the moisture will increase the humidity and speed growth.

The sacks also shield the stalks from the sun. Corn leaves have a tendency to grow toward sunlight and if they are shaded on all sides they will do all their growing upward.



THAT IT COSTS THE FARMER LESS TO USE THIS DEPENDABLE FUMIGANT THAN IT DOES TO FEED BUGS.

Point out that grain should be treated NOW before several generations of insects have developed. That timely application of Weevil-Fume will check FUTURE loss and put more dollars into his pocket for the crops he raised.

Point out, too, that this dependable fumigant made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, is safe to use and easy to apply. You'll render yourself as well as the farmer helpful service . . . for Weevil-Fume sales show you a good profit and grain treated comes to you freer from infestation . . . costs less to handle.

**THE WEEVIL-FUME CORPORATION**

(Subsidiary of The Weevil-Cide Co.)

1104 Hickory St.

Kansas City, Mo.

A Trial Order**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**

327 So.-La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Regrets won't pay Your Losses -but You can avoid Both by installing



IN recent months, several serious dust explosions in the grain and milling industry have caused huge losses—in some cases over a hundred times what it would have cost for a complete protective dust control system.

Ratings are now being granted for dust control equipment to protect grain handling plants. "FOOD is needed for VICTORY, now!"

PROFIT by EXPERIENCE

The DAY organization has been solving dust control problems for 62 years. DAY facilities include engineering, fabrication and installation of entire systems—large or small—including all required sheet metal work. This experience and equipment are at your service.

The DAY DUAL-CLONE

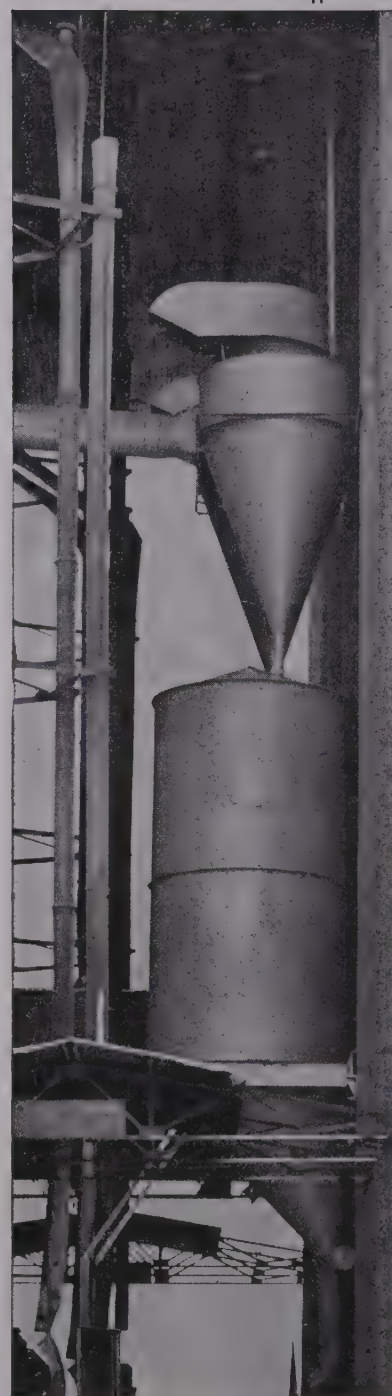
This patented Dust Collector is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its advantages include low resistance, high separating efficiency, compact space-saving design, easy installation. Available for Hammer and Attrition Mills and many other applications.

Important information for you in our booklet "DAY DUST CONTROL". Write for a copy.

THE DAY COMPANY

816 Third Ave. N.E. Minneapolis 13, Minn.

In Canada: The DAY CO. of Canada, Ltd.



One of many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., OCTOBER 11, 1944

A COUNTRY grain shipper without a loading scale that can be depended upon for accurate weights is doing business by guess.

THE GENEROUS harvests of 1944, dispelling last year's fears of a feed shortage, make us feel that Providence is on the side of the United States in this war.

OVERBIDDING the market for grain outside buyers normal territory has started more extravagant fights than any other bad practice common to the country elevator trade.

A WELL coopered car always improves the chance of all your load being delivered at destination. Trying to ballast the roadbed of your favorite line for shipping grain is most wasteful, yet helps no one.

MARGINS of the grain buyers of some districts are becoming so thin they must be giving closer consideration to what rumor tells them, than to the prices prevailing in the central markets. Grain well bot is half sold.

ONE FATAL accident report in this number again emphasizes the necessity of providing safe-guards around all open top bins and open shafts. Men become so accustomed to hazards long tolerated, they lose their needed vigilance and suffer disastrous ends.

WHEN the W.P.B. and all the building and improving restrictions now handicapping the grain and feed dealers are scrapped the repairing and enlarging of old and the building of new modern facilities will keep the contractors and manufacturers of supplies working overtime for at least three years.

A GLANCE over our grain trade news items in this issue shows an unusual number of new construction projects. It seems that the persistence of applicants for priorities enable many to get needed materials for construction of improved facilities while the faint hearted only wish they could gain the favor of the WPB.

RELEASE of steel and other materials to civilians will come more quickly than expected when the European war ends. To avoid heaping up stock piles based on a certain supply at the front, a certain supply in transit, and several months' stock at home, production of war items for Europe will be stopped immediately.

CORN SHIPPERS will find a helpful warning in our report of the meeting of Weighmasters and Inspectors to the effect that the longer grain is permitted to heat or the hotter it gets, the greater the shrinkage in weight, so it will pay big dividends to give every lot of heating grain a thoro blowing before loading. Shrinkage in weight and discounts for heating are both expensive.

DISCOUNTS on high moisture corn now being considered by the Administration in normal times are regulated by the percentage of such corn coming on the market. The greater the percentage the greater the discount. When the amount of high moisture corn arriving on the market is relatively small it can be mixed off. Changing conditions would indicate a change in discount.

THE SECRETARY of Agriculture confesses he does not know what to do with the expected surpluses of wheat. At the same time it is announced that an agreement has been arrived at with three other wheat exporting countries to limit United States exports to 72,000,000 bus. a year, while Canada is allowed to export 180,000,000 bus. annually. We are reminded that the last international wheat agreement went on the rocks because Argentina shipped more. Evidently the Washington planners have great confidence in the future of regimentation and overlook the plans of growers and the influence of the weather on production.

Increased Demurrage Charges

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued Service Order No. 242 establishing new high scale of charges on delayed box cars. After the expiration of 48 hours free time the first 2 days \$2.20 will be charged per car for each day or fraction thereof. For the 3rd and 4th day, \$5.50 per car per day or fraction thereof will be charged. And for each succeeding day thereafter \$11.00 per day will be charged for each car, delayed for either loading or unloading. This order will become effective 7 A.M. Oct. 19 and expire at 7 A.M. Nov. 19 unless the box car famine is relieved. It is most urgent that box cars be used for transportation and the Inter-State Commerce Commission insists that the railroads encourage the full employment of box cars for this service, so that more shippers can get their grain to market. Inability to provide box cars when needed for transportation reduces the income of the rail carriers and the shippers who apply for cars, so it is eminently fair that shippers who delay loading or unloading should be penalized. Filling carriers' orders for box cars has long been delayed by our Government's needs of steel for war purposes.

Government to Be Only Cotton Merchant

A government program that contemplates purchases of cotton direct from growers at full parity prices for the 1944 crop and the sale of cotton to textile manufacturers at approximately one-half cent per pound higher is a serious threat to the private trade in cotton.

The same government purchase and sale of wheat may result from attempts to enforce parity in compliance with Congressional edict. The government agency already is buying wheat in the markets and will buy all unredeemed loan wheat of the 1944 crop at full parity.

The terms of sale of such government-owned wheat may spell the doom of private trade in that cereal. Plans have yet to be announced.

The organized grain trade must come forward with a plan that will preserve private enterprise and one that will be accepted by the legislators at Washington in enacting the laws to govern the disposal of the wheat. Leaders of the grain trade who met recently at Chicago in convention wisely are studying the formulation of a policy to be forwarded by contacts with members of Congress. Grain merchants have been backward in giving their representatives in Congress the information needed to counteract and overcome the socialistic planners who are bent on destroying the American system of free enterprise.

The Decline of Arbitration

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n adopted Arbitration Rules for the settlement of trade differences and disputes at the fifth annual convention in Des Moines in 1901 and for years had so many cases submitted it became necessary to appoint several arbitration committees to adjust the differences presented.

No doubt the publication of the Ass'n's carefully drafted Trade Rules and arbitration decisions helped to give all members of the trade a clearer understanding of their rights and responsibilities, but it also discouraged dealers depending upon sharp practices for their profits, so that the 48th annual meeting, one of the best ever held, closed without a mention of arbitration or its advantages. The grain trade has adopted more careful methods in making contracts, and cordial relations developed through better acquaintance has given all dealers greater confidence in one another, so no differences or disputes are left to arbitrate. The men in the grain trade today are fairer and more considerate of the fellow tradesmen than ever. The dealers active in the grain business are guided by higher motives than ever.

Grain Elevator Fires Persist

Sad to relate the difficulty of obtaining materials and labor to reconstruct elevators destroyed by fire is discouraging many who wish to make needed improvements. The usual number of destructive fires is reported every month and this number of the Journal is no exception to recent experiences in fact, 20 fires are reported in our news columns. Three elevators were completely destroyed. The causes of other fires included three due to slipping belts, one to lightning, two to spontaneous combustion, one to short circuit, one to children smoking in plant, one traceable direct to a rock in the feed grinder.

This destruction of grain handling facilities at a time when all grain storage and handling facilities are urgently needed for the prompt handling of our nation's food supplies is most regrettable. We are still trying to celebrate Fire Prevention Week in a commendable manner. No one really enjoys seeing food or food handling facilities burn and the destruction is enjoyed least of all by the owners of these facilities.

Foresightedness in correction of known causes of elevator fires and in providing water barrels, buckets and other fire fighting equipment at every convenient point should help to reduce fire losses. Many elevator owners now take every known precaution to prevent and to provide facilities for extinguishing fires in their inceptancy thus reducing fire losses and the cost of fire insurance. When all elevator owners exercise the same vigil-

ance the number of destructive fires and the amount of the fire losses will be materially reduced. Few elevator owners carry enough insurance to cover their loss of property and of business notwithstanding its low cost.

The National Association's 48th Annual

Every alert member of the grain and feed trades was deeply interested in the arrangement of the program of the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association. The different branches of the trade held separate group meetings that gave those with limited interest in trade activities an opportunity to hear reports and participate in discussions of pressing problems of deep interest to dealers engaged in their division of the business.

Starting with the Secretary's circle meeting on Saturday morning, the early arrivals made continuous use of every minute by attending different group meetings in order to obtain a clear understanding of the latest orders and amendments from the different Washington bureaus. The reports of most of these sessions are included in this number of the Journal, and we are promised copy of the addresses by Ben McCabe of the Tax Equality Association, who was detained at home by illness and the able address by Frank Theis of "The Grain Trade Looks Ahead".

Although no entertainment was announced in advance the registration exceeded 400 and every session was well attended by interested listeners. The participation of all members of the association in the discussions at the various sessions was most encouraging, showing that the rank and file of the trade is awakening to the many interests all dealers have in common, and the necessity of every member of the trade participating in every session, discussing problems affecting his branch of the business.

Although this 48th annual convention had been preceded by many state association meetings, the 48th annual of the National will long be remembered for its careful analysis of many problems confronting the grain and feed trade today. The grandfathers dinner was a huge success, although comparatively few of the members seemed willing to confess they were fully entitled to membership. The discussions before the Secretary's Circle showed that this group is alert to the needs of greater promotion of all associations interested in the trying problems now affecting the grain trade. We feel certain that every member of the trade will find much of real interest in most of these sessions. The National Association will surely gain closer cooperation of every member of the trade in attendance and it should add many new members to the association's list.

When the grain trade is fully organized it will be able to wield a strong influence with law makers and bureaucrats generally than ever and it should not be necessary for the organization to ask anyone to join who learns of the splendid record of work well done presented at this annual gathering. It was really a dozen conventions all rolled into one.

No Average for Area of Production

Questionnaires sent out by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n show there is a great variance in the distance that grain elevators draw grain from farms in tributary territory.

An elevator located at a station in the state of Illinois, crisscrossed by a multiplicity of railroads may get practically all of its grain from farms within a radius of ten miles.

Another elevator in the Northwest situated at the end of a branch line of railroad may draw grain from a distance of 100 miles. All the territory within 100 miles is thus in fact within that elevator's area of production. Farmers hauling grain 25 to 100 miles to that house should not be discriminated against by an Administrator's interpretation of the law enacted by Congress.

To rule that the employees working in the elevator in the Northwest drawing grain 75 miles are not exempt is an unfair discrimination. To make a cast-iron rule that all employees of an elevator drawing grain from more than 10 or 15 miles would be unjust. A parallel case would be an order from Washington declaring that all men must wear a 7-inch shoe regardless whether their feet were 6 or 9 inches long. It would not square with the facts.

Other industries handle commodities direct from the farm and must be considered in defining area of production.

Any reference to the population of the area is not germane. Such a criterion could not stand up before the Supreme Court.

It seems a geographic definition as required by the Supreme Court in compliance with the law as enacted by Congress would be satisfied by a ruling exempting "employees of elevators receiving 55 per cent of their grain direct from farms at distances varying in individual cases from 10 to 50 miles."

THE TRIAL balloon sent up by Washington Sept. 11 on a proposed amendment relieving co-operatives from the regulation that no person shall include in his maximum price a merchandising markup on the sale of any grain purchased from a supplier with whom he has an agreement to pay a rebate or dividend or share of the profit, does not seem to have led to any action. The question should be settled at an early date to avoid retroactive suits by the O.P.A. against co-operatives for treble damages that would be ruinous.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 27. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Nov. 28, 29. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

New Officers Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

M. R. Devaney who will become the fifty-second president of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis on Oct. 16 has had a long and successful career in the grain business. He started as a country buyer with the Line Elevator Co. of Mandan, N. D., in 1902. In 1905 he became general manager of that company, when its general offices were moved to Minneapolis. In 1909 the Russell-Miller Milling Co. acquired the Line, Ireys and Occident Elevator lines and consolidated them into one company, of which Mr. Devaney was made the general manager.

In 1943 he was elected Vice President of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., in charge of all grain operations, including the Occident Country elevator line, the Electric Steel Elevator at Minneapolis, the Occident Terminal at Duluth



M. R. Devaney, President elect Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

and the American Elevator & Grain Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Devaney was one of the early presidents of the N. W. Country Elevator Ass'n, which serves line elevator companies in the Northwest states. He became a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, representing country elevator interests, in October, 1937. He served as Second Vice President in 1942-43 and as First Vice President during the past year.

On October 16th he will take over the Presidency from E. H. Mirick, Vice Pres. of Pillsbury Mills, Inc. H. H. Tease of the Searle Grain Co., will succeed Mr. Devaney as First Vice President, and J. T. Culhane of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., will become Second Vice President.

O.P.A. Enforcement

Maysville, Ky.—W. H. Brock & Co., of Maysville and Winchester, have been enjoined by the federal court from making combination sales requiring customers to buy other products in order to purchase corn.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Prunty Seed & Grain Co. is defendant in a suit for \$402 treble damages by the O.P.A. for alleged overcharges in sales of popcorn above ceiling prices.—P. J. P.

Bentley, Ill.—The Bentley Farmers Elevator Co. has paid the U. S. Treasury \$674.50 in settlement for sales of corn at higher than ceiling prices.

In Peacetime Let Prices Alone

"In my judgment, we have been on the wrong track in one vital respect. We have focused our attention on prices of farm products, and tried to raise farm prices to levels politically declared fair, damning the economic consequences. This inevitably leads to government trading, which is far less efficient than private trading; to drains on the federal treasury, and to international complications.

"In peacetime, the most effective way of disposing of surpluses is to let prices alone, stimulating flows into export and into multiple domestic uses.

"Let the countries with the lowest-priced wheat, quality considered, have the first call on available export markets, unhampered by export quotas fixed on historical bases. Let all the merchandising enterprise available ferret out buyers of particular lots of wheat. Let wheat move freely into the food stocks of countries with low purchasing power, and into the feed bins of countries with high purchasing power." J. S. Davis, director of Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

Barley Restrictions Removed

Restrictions on the types of barley that can be sold for malting purposes were removed by the Office of Price Administration, effective Oct. 16, 1944.

The original imposition of the restrictions on the types and grades of barley that could be sold for malting purposes at premium prices was believed necessary to allow barley not normally used for this process to be sold for feed.

Technically, malting barley is a different quality of the grain than is customarily sold for feed and receives a premium of 15 cents per bushel over barley of the same grade. This has been historically true because maltsters have always been in a position to pay premium prices for their grain.

Now all barley that a buyer intends to use for manufacturing into barley malt, or to resell for that purpose, can be sold at the malting barley price.

This action will have no effect on the feed picture, OPA said, since the quantity of barley which may be sold for malting purposes is limited by the malting capacity of plants equipped for that purpose.

(Amendment No. 2 to Supplement No. 3 to Food Products Regulations No. 2.)

Elevator Operator Liable for Railroad's Negligence

The predecessor of the Ralston Purina Co. in 1890 constructed a grain elevator at St. Louis, Mo., having a tunnel for freight cars. In 1906 tracks were built thru the tunnel, and on Sept. 22, 1926, the Terminal Railroad Ass'n entered into an indemnity contract with the Checkerboard Elevator Co. In 1936 Ralston Purina Co. assumed all obligations of the Checkerboard Elevator Co. under the indemnity contract.

The contract provided that the industry shall furnish and maintain a roadbed without any buildings or obstructions of any kind within 8 ft., 6 ins. on either side of the center line of the industrial track. The distance from the center line of the track to the east wall of the building was 5 ft. and 5 ins., which left only 11 inches of clearance.

While spotting a car the foreman of the switching crew was killed by being caught between the car and a window ledge.

The widow brought suit under the Federal Employers Liability Act against the railroad company, which was settled for \$20,000; and the railroad company brought suit against the Ralston Purina Co. under the indemnity contract and was given judgment for \$20,094.95, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Missouri and rehearing denied June 5, 1944. The court held the contract covered the loss even tho that loss was caused in part by the railroad company's own negligence.—180 S.W. (2d) 693.

Elevator Man Can Collect Insurance on Grain of Others

Park Gardner owned and operated a grain elevator at Mt. Holly Springs, Cumberland County, Pa., and stored grain for various persons. He entered into the Uniform Storage Agreement with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, obligating him to insure at full market value the wheat stored with him against fire.

He took out three insurance policies each for \$3,000. The warehouse and contents burned Oct. 2, 1942. The Insurance Company of North America paid its policy in full without deduction.

The Freystown Mutual Fire Ins. Co., having issued two policies aggregating \$6,000, refused payment, alleging the bailors of the grain are the real parties in interest and should have been brought into the record as the beneficiaries of the trust, and there was no evidence adduced by plaintiff as to the amount of his liability to his bailors whose wheat was burned.

Justice Drew pointed out that the law of Pennsylvania, Rule 2002, states "a plaintiff may sue in his own name without joining as plaintiff any person beneficially interested when such plaintiff is a person in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another. Either bailor or bailee may maintain the action."

It was admitted by defendant's counsel that the 7,652.54 bus. of wheat in the warehouse at the time of the fire was owned by the bailors, was received from them under those contracts and that its value was in excess of \$9,000. Plaintiff also showed that all this grain was damaged or destroyed.

As plaintiff negligently failed to salvage a small portion of the wheat after the fire the jury deducted \$300, but allowed interest from the date of the fire. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on May 22, 1944, held that the interest exceeded the correct amount by \$105.45, as interest by the terms of the policy was not allowable until 60 days after proof of the loss is received by the company. The proofs of loss were received Nov. 24, 1942.—37 Atl. Rep. 535.

Soybean oil can be separated into two parts by a new fractionating process, each part being worth more than the oil. Its principal constituent is valuable linoleic acid.

48th Annual Meeting of the National Ass'n.

Far above the madding crowd, in the upper tower of the Stevens Hotel, at Chicago the 48th annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n was called to order at 10:20 a.m., Oct. 9 by Pres. J. L. Welsh of Omaha, Neb.

HARRY SCHAACK, pres. of the Board of Trade, welcomed the visitors to Chicago and extended to them the courtesies of the Exchange floor.

"We would be honored by your presence and your convention badges will entitle you to the privileges of the floor.

"I am especially happy to have this opportunity to address you, representing as you do, a cross section of the grain industry. It is my hope that from gatherings such as this, there may develop within the industry a more complete understanding of the problems of one another, and a more concentrated action toward the solution of them.

"The grain trade has made a tremendous contribution to the success of the war efforts of our Nation despite the many restraints with which it has been surrounded, and I for one want to pay tribute to this group of our sturdy citizens who have carried on so nobly in the face of their many handicaps."

Pres. J. L. WELSH then delivered his annual address, as follows:

Annual Address of Pres. J. L. Welsh

Our Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n is now 48 years old. It's one of the few national associations which were organized before the turn of this century; and it's one of the few national trade groups which are older than the average age of its firms who are members. We were organized in 1896; so we have lived thru 3 wars in which our nation has fought and it has felt the political pressure of 12 national election campaigns, and it still survives.

The value of a national association should

increase with the years. When it is 48 years old its business reputation will have become fixed in the public mind. That reputation we bear today is the result of the average of our policies for the entire 48 years, and there are men in this room whose fathers or grandfathers built the solid foundations on which our reputation is built. After years of existence the group reputation of an organization of this sort becomes very important as the general public may use the name of the group in a good sense, or in a bad sense. If public estimation is unfavorable, it takes a long time for the trade to better its reputation; but if the estimation is favorable, it remains favorable even tho we make occasional errors in judgment.

WIDELY AND FAVORABLY KNOWN.

—For years I have been closely identified with our National Ass'n and I have been impressed by two facts; first, that the Association is widely known; and, second, that it's so favorably known. For almost 50 years we have been making friends thruout the nation, so that today not only the general public but the men in governmental agencies think first of US when they want to make any sort of contact with the grain and feed trade. Our favorable reputation, it seems to me, is based on the sound judgment used when we adopted resolutions at these annual meetings over the many years. Policies which we have established in this manner have always been conservative and constructive.

BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE.—Today we have over 950 direct members, and we have affiliated with us 30 state and regional ass'ns who represent more than 5000 additional firms in our lines of business. In our great body we have the largest feed manufacturers as well as the smallest. We have some of the smallest country elevators, and some of the largest terminal firms; there are commission men, brokers, jobbers and practically all groups of processors.

When we all get together at one of these annual meetings and act upon a policy resolution, our decision usually results in a fairly conservative policy. This policy has not meant inaction—in fact many times it has meant very vigorous action that has brought a flood of opinions from the country to Congress and other departments of government. When we opposed strange marketing theories, it was not because of political bias, but because of our sound business experience. Most of the time our opposition has been very effective but recently there have been some government activities announced without our having had an opportunity to oppose them.

OUR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION POLICY each year out of which is woven the entire fabric of our reputation, is a policy set by the direct members at these annual meetings.

KEPT WITHIN BUDGET.—During the years of depression our officers have quite frequently been faced with financial problems, but they have always kept their expenditures within available funds notwithstanding the new styles in National spending. They have built slowly and carefully, so that today we have a modest working balance of funds and we are in a better financial position than for many years.

The new scale of dues would enable us to increase our available funds some 15 to 20 per cent. This would enable us to do many things now suggested by our members. We could recodify our arbitration decisions of the past twenty years—a job that should be done, and we could begin some long needed work in the statistics and research of the grain and feed trade. Perhaps the most important of all we might be able to finance the expenses of our members attending committee meetings.

In the past few years our many important committee meetings have been held and our

members have not submitted claims for their actual travel expenses. While this is a wonderful contribution of time and money by these men, we cannot expect such loyal support to continue. As an instance; our National Feed Jobbers Committee this year raised a fund of more than \$3,000 to pay the expenses of their committee members, and to assist the National Association in the employment of additional help. Of course we warmly appreciate the spirit of such group action but it seems to us the work is of so much importance to the entire trade that it should at least be financed on a moderate basis that would make such individual or group sacrifice unnecessary.

GOVERNMENT WAR AGENCIES have, during the past two years, set up many advisory committees within the trades and practically all of these committees have been made up from members of our National Association. Often they have taken for their own committees the entire group serving upon one of our National Committees. It seems to me this is convincing evidence that the public and our government recognize that our leadership in our Grain and Feed Trade is within our own ranks and look to our members for counsel and guidance.

Our Association established grain standards years before the government began to referee in that field. We also established an arbitration system that has been called the oldest, in point of continuous operation, in the entire nation; and our trade has been so effectively trained and our methods of trading so coordinated throughout the nation that we daily trade in millions of dollars worth of grain and feed products clear across the nation from North to South; and from East to West without the slightest fear that our contracts will not be fulfilled.

ARBITRATION.—Years ago there were frequent disputes and arbitrations that were settled by our Arbitration Committee but now only very rarely is there a dispute between members that reaches the point of arbitration. I know of no other line of business in which such confidence and integrity prevail.

When you join our National Association you agree to submit any trade disputes with another member to arbitration. From this you get a decision, based upon our Trade Rules, and it represents the decision of experts from your own trade at an extremely light cost to either member. A decision may be appealed to our Appeals Committee and a member is compelled to abide by the final decision. In the very few cases that have been appealed from our system to the courts, the fair decision of our Arbitration Committees have been upheld. That's why you will find on the desk of almost every grain and feed dealer thruout the country a directory of our membership. In making new business connections, the dealer looks into our directory to see if the other dealer is a member of the National Ass'n and subject to arbitration in case of a trade controversy.

NATIONAL GRAIN TRADE COUNCIL.—Several years ago we made a working agreement with the National Grain Trade Council so that today we have proper representation in Washington for routine matters. We will probably have to expand that coverage for members in the near future. But even with our present set-up the services rendered have been so valuable to us it would be difficult to operate without their help and guidance.

Scores of letters come in from members who say that our news letters keep them fully and promptly informed. These news letters, with their running comment on national affairs and their copies of government orders in full, have been in great demand by our trade. Many outside the trade, and some Government groups, get copies of these letters for their information and for their protection.

During the past year we sent from our Wash-



J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb., Re-elected President

ington and St. Louis offices more than 52,000 pieces of informational matter to our members and affiliated groups. Hundreds of mail inquiries have been handled by our staff. Often these are such that they require conferences with other officers and agencies, and we, in addition, arranged some 40 conferences between government agencies and our own groups. Also, during the past year we have had some 20 groups or committees in Washington where arrangements were made for conferences and interviews.

We now have affiliated with us 30 grain and feed trade ass'ns. Their annual dues are set by our constitution; yet for some time these affiliated associations have voluntarily made financial contributions far in excess of the dues we required of them; this year they paid us a total of more than four times as much as we have asked them. And another instance: two years ago we needed some additional funds for the expansion of our work which our regular income did not provide for. We suggested to our members that they might make additional voluntary payment, and within one month their response brought in enough money—several thousands of dollars—to enable us to carry out our program. We know that you realize the job that has to be done and you want it done well, but we do not want to set up needless departments, or make needless expenditures. So the dues set in the Constitution upon which you will vote this afternoon is one that provides only a modest increase in our annual income—and it's your decision to make.

PARITY ENFORCEMENT TO CREATE SURPLUSES.—Our present laws provide that parity prices on farm crops be maintained for 2 years following the next January 1st, after the end of the present wars. Is it possible for you to imagine the surpluses that will be piled up here under this law and does anyone imagine any small part of the surpluses could be sold or given away to the distressed world?

FINDING A MARKET for our surplus grains for industrial uses and disposing of the residual feeds thru our grain and feed dealers organizations, it seems to me, should be of major importance to all of us in our industry in the immediate future. It's not difficult to foresee sufficient demand for industrial alcohol to consume all of our surplus grain products in America at home and I believe it is up to us to change plans and adjust our business so that we may be an efficient factor in this changed flow of grains.

Your National Association tries to watch all of these developments. We are making plans for the new year, and we will go forward under whatever leadership you elect here today. We hope to expand our committee work; we would like to plan some mid-winter conventions in areas not commonly touched by our national conventions. It may be necessary to broaden our methods of petition to Congress; certainly it will be desirable to expand our whole program public relations.

There are growing indications that the end of at least a part of this war is near; then will come the stern days of getting our business back; when we must face the test of strength between private enterprise and federal controls. Don't make the mistake of thinking it's not going to be a real economic and political struggle. We will need to stand shoulder to shoulder in this group; to support our group action unanimously. It will take time, and it will take courage. But, we are going to win that battle, too, and we are going to get private enterprise back where it belongs—in the hands of the people.

WALTER R. MCCARTHY of Duluth, Minn., traced the development of farm legislation and told of the efforts in that connection made by the National Grain Trade Council, of which he is president. His address is published elsewhere.

The morning session was then adjourned, for the special luncheon.

FRANK A. THEIS of Kansas City, Mo., opened the afternoon session with a talk on "The Grain Trade Looks Ahead." To show what was coming in the way of regimentation he read a lengthy article in a Washington newspaper proving that "The underpinning has now been constructed for a broader New Deal, to hold down prices and limit profits by larger volume." Mr. Theis pointed out that government agencies tend more toward direct selling to processors. They are being forced in that direction by the complexities of their program. Mr. Theis' address will be published later.

FRANK C. BELL, Omaha, Neb., pres. of the National Federation of Grain Commission Merchants Ass'ns, read a paper on "The Commission Merchant" which appears elsewhere in this number.

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres., then took over the meeting, for the annual business session.

Resolutions Adopted

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, submitted the resolutions prepared by the resolutions committee composed of himself as chairman, **Ray C. Ayers**, Slaton, Tex., **C. S. Woolman**, Chicago, **F. E. Gillette**, Nashville, Tenn., and **John S. Hedelund**, Omaha, Neb. They were read and adopted one by one as follows:

To Draft Agricultural Marketing Program

This National Ass'n favors the making of a national program to deal with agricultural marketing; a program to which we, with the other agricultural trades, can subscribe. We hereby authorize our representative on the National Grain Trade Council to consider such a program with other Directors of the Council, and to seek to formulate such a program for our trade. It is understood that any such program, when formulated, will be advertised to our members so they may make their comment before it shall be officially considered and approved by this National Association.

For Joint Committee of Grain and Feed Interests

RESOLVED, That a Joint Committee be formed consisting of five members, two each from the respective Boards of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and the chairman of the committee to be selected by the above named four members from the board of directors of either of the Ass'ns.

The duties of this committee shall be to consider all matters of common interest to these two associations—and to work for the promotion of closer relations, and the more effective work of the grain trade and feed manufacturers as a whole.

For Increased Acreage of Flaxseed

Whereas, inadequate production of flaxseed for domestic requirements of the United States has been encountered in the past year; and

Whereas, postwar requirements of linseed oil—the production of which is necessary to implement reconversion of the building industry—will be far in excess of present supplies; and,

Whereas, flaxseed is a chemurgic crop which lends itself to commercial conversion into manufactured supplies without undue chemical production; and,

Whereas, flaxseed is the only large deficit crop that can replace crops now classified as surplus; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this organization do all within its power to aid and assist in bringing to the public eye and to those planning agricultural programs the need for increased acreage of flaxseed under a long range commercial production program in the United States.

Re-employment of Those Returned From Service

RESOLVED, that the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n approve a program for the re-employment of returned service men and women to the fullest extent possible—and further recommends that it be the policy of our members to see that the first interview of such returning service men or women shall be had with a ranking officer of the firm or corporation with which they previously were employed.

Thanks to Those Aiding the Ass'n Activities

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to President **Harry Schaack** and the officers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, for their personal contributions toward the success of our program, and for the fine entertainment of our members in Chicago.

This National Ass'n offers its sincere thanks to the officers and Committee members who,

during the past year, have done so much to make our work effective for all members. We also wish to thank those many members who have, in various ways, worked loyally with our officers and Committees for the furtherance of our program.

MR. BOWDEN stated that the proposed revised constitution and by laws made important changes in dues. Copies had been distributed. They were adopted unanimously.

Election of Officers

The Nominating Committee composed of **Geo. E. Booth**, chairman, **R. F. Cunningham**, **C. F. Morriss**, **B. O. Holmquist**, **W. R. McCarthy**, **S. L. Rice** and **E. E. Allison**, presented the following recommendations, which were unanimously adopted:

President, **J. L. Welsh**, Omaha, Nebr.; First Vice-Pres., **F. Peavey Heffelfinger**, Minneapolis, Minn.; Second Vice-Pres., **H. H. Green**, Pattonsburg, Mo.; Third Vice-Pres., **Chas. G. Robinson**, Memphis, Tenn.

In explanation, we remind the members that a year ago Mr. Heffelfinger was released from the first vice-president's position to go into government service connected with the war program with the understanding that he would be re-instated when he returned to the grain business, therefore, we are carrying out the program agreed upon a year ago in returning him to the first vice-presidency.

For **DIRECTORS**, to serve two years, **E. E. Allison**, Steinhart Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; **Ray C. Ayers**, Ray C. Ayers & Son, Slaton, Tex.; **E. H. Beer**, E. H. Beer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; **John W. Caldwell**, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; **Max Cohen**, Rex Gr. & Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; **Ben N. Feunquay**, Feunquay Grain Co., Enid, Okla.; **A. H. Hankerson**, Hankerson Grain Co., San Francisco, Cal.; **Frank E. Gillette**, Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.; **John S. Hedelund**, United Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; **Walter C. Holstein**, Mohr-Holstein Com. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; **Arthur Hopkins**, Park & Pollard Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.; **Walter R. McCarthy**, Capitol Elev. Co., Duluth, Minn.; **H. L. McIntyre**, Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.; **R. G. Sims**, Duluth, Minn.; **Dan Southwell**, Southwell Grain Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; **R. E. Weise**, Norris Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.; **C. S. Woolman**, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, Ill.

Director at large, **Earl Sanford**, Portland, Ore.

Directors representing affiliated ass'ns: **R. E. Nye**, American Dehydrators Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.; **Fred H. Pittelkow**, Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Oshkosh, Wis.; **Austin W. Carpenter**, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Sherburne, N. Y.; **A. C. Koch**, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Breese, Ill.; **T. C. Crabbs**, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Crawfordsville, Ind.; **H. E. Henne**, Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Bay Port, Mich.; **Rex Hedrick**, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Buckner, Mo.; **Ray Watson**, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, North Bend, Neb.; **R. G. Cargill, Jr.**, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.; **Elton Kile**, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Kileville, O.; **E. R. Humphrey**, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.; **L. M. Smith**, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waterville, Wash.; **Joe S. Morris**, Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.; **Ray C. Ayers**, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Slaton, Tex.; **Duane Crabtree**, Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Eugene, Ore.

We also propose the name of **J. A. Linderholm**, retiring as director, and retired from the grain business, as an honorary life member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Mr. WELSH: I thank you very much. I will try to carry on as well or better with the aid of our efficient executive vice pres. Adjourned.

In Attendance

In attendance, by states, were the following:

From
ARKANSAS: J. E. Riley, Earle.
CALIFORNIA: E. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles;
J. B. Claypool, San Bernardino.
COLORADO: J. W. Campbell, F. R. Houlton,
Denver.

GEORGIA: D. F. Philipot, Augusta.
ILLINOIS: V. Hodges, Alton; H. A. Abbott,
Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington; A. C. Koch,
Breese, T. E. Decker, Brocton; Z. Hook, Cairo;
V. Wiese, Champaign; C. H. Stout, Clifton;
L. J. Culp, E. B. Evans, H. W. Glessner, H. J.
Kapp, Decatur; L. C. Abenbrink, Edwardsville;
R. McCord, Farmer City; R. L. Herrick, Har-
vard; L. M. Walker, Gilman; D. H. Wilson,
Mascoutah; E. L. Crane, Springfield; K. Mur-
phy, Springfield.

INDIANA: M. Collier, Andrews; O. L. Barr,
Bicknell; T. C. Crabbs, H. L. Gray, Crawfords-
ville; H. C. Altmansberger, Evansville; L. R.
Henkle, Greensburg; F. Dahl, H. G. Tyler,
Lowell; A. O. Thomas, Marian; R. Martin, New
Paris; D. W. Cruthfield, North Liberty; H. C.
Bragdon, Terre Haute; P. E. Goodrich, Win-
chester.

IOWA: R. C. Booth, L. C. Miller, S. Wilder,
T. Wilder, Cedar Rapids; G. S. Watkins, Clin-
ton; J. Hinch, Corning; C. W. Bovart, D. H.
Evans, Wm. Lerigo, Davenport; H. F. Boeke,
W. C. Fuller, F. H. Kelley, E. H. Kellogg, W. B.
Robinson, Des Moines; F. Kerber, Emmets-
burg; J. A. Gould, H. E. Imel, L. R. McKee,
J. Roberts, Muscatine; E. B. Smolik, Orchard;
C. E. McDonald, J. B. Roberts, D. S. Tucker,
Sioux City; E. Glentzer, Toledo; C. G. Orsinger,
Waterloo.

KANSAS: C. C. Smith, Cambridge; L. Drake,
Humboldt; O. G. Dowse, G. M. Simpson, Salina;
F. A. Derby, L. E. Howard, Topeka.

KENTUCKY: T. E. Aubrey, M. Crowe, F. W.
Klayer, B. Moore, W. M. O'Bryan, W. J. Simp-
son, Owensboro.

LOUISIANA: E. R. Rickson, New Orleans.
MASSACHUSETTS: D. K. Webster, Jr., Law-
rence; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer.

MICHIGAN: D. R. Agin, Battle Creek; P. C.
Gilbert, Detroit; L. E. Osmer, Grand Rapids;
A. H. Little, Kalamazoo; L. E. Marshall, L. M.
Swift, Lansing.

MISSISSIPPI: A. Fitzhugh, Vicksburg.
MINNESOTA: J. C. Donevan, Albert Lea;
C. H. St. John, Worthington.

MISSOURI: C. Brucks, Bernard Johanning,
Glasgow; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg; W. J.
Brew, Springfield.

NEBRASKA: J. Huttenmeyer, Humboldt;
B. W. Larson, Kimball; K. Wagner, Schuyler.
NEW YORK: D. E. Eldrid, Bainbridge; H. J.
Barnet, Binghamton; K. E. Eldred, Bainbridge;
J. L. Anderson, Jamestown; F. P. Elmore,
Oneonta; A. Carpenter, Sherburne; L. True,
Springville; R. E. Grey, Youngville.

NORTH CAROLINA: C. F. Morriss, Charlotte.
OHIO: W. D. Thompson, Cambridge; F. E.
Watkins, Cleveland; G. E. Derr, R. J. Derr,
L. J. Dill, Columbus; F. E. Hiegl, Delphos;
F. J. Maurer, Fostoria; J. V. Burton, Frank-
fort; E. Kile, Keleville; R. H. Brundige, Kings-
ton; C. A. Hiegl, Leipsic; T. J. Dougherty,
Louisville; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; F. W.
Duncan, S. L. Rice, Rice Grain Co., Metamora;
L. G. Bradstock, Wellington.

PENNSYLVANIA: W. F. Osterling, Butler;
F. W. Doughitt, K. J. Seulke, New Castle; R. E.
Larson, Manheim; C. C. King, C. A. Rector,
G. E. Rogers, Geo. E. Rogers & Co., J. O.
Stewart, Pittsburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: E. H. Sexhauer, Brook-
ings; P. H. Quarnberg, Rapid City.

TENNESSEE: E. T. Robertson, Knoxville;
F. E. Gillette, Nashville.

TEXAS: L. L. Lindamood, Dallas; J. M. Pit-
man, W. A. Teter, Hereford; E. B. Reiner,
Houston; H. G. Stielet, Plainview; R. C. Ayers,
Slaton; R. E. Wendland, Temple; B. E. Clement,
M. Clement, Waco.

UTAH: S. H. Nelson, Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: V. M. Green.
WASHINGTON: L. M. Smith, Waterville.

WISCONSIN: I. K. Mayer, Beaver Dam; I.
Marcus, Colby; J. W. Wheelock, Le Roy; P.
Geber, Jr., Merrill; F. Pittlikow, Oshkosh; F.
Ravenowich, Phillips.

CANADA: A. R. Cooper, J. Merville, C. F.
Pephan, Toronto, Ont.

Supply trade was represented by the following
in attendance from
DES MOINES, IA., D. R. Jorgensen, C. M.
Stormes, C. Swanson.

KANSAS CITY, MO., R. D. Nathan, J. P.
Parks, T. Sexton.

MEMPHIS, TENN., J. L. Brode, E. Jappe,
J. J. Pepin, C. G. Robinson, H. Sullivan.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., W. Fish, A. L.
Stanchfield.

OMAHA, NEB., L. F. Pratt, H. B. Rothweiler,
ST. LOUIS, MO., H. B. Rothweiler; W. J.
Westerman, Oyster Shell Products.

MADISON, WIS., G. A. Wassenaar.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., G. A. Akerman,
Oyster Shell Products.

PLYMOUTH, MICH., J. J. Wickens.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., P. A. Grotevant.

VAN NUYS, CAL., F. M. Lewis.

Central Markets were represented by the fol-
lowing:

BALTIMORE, MD.: M. Long.

BOSTON, MASS.: W. M. Andersen, J. A.
Bassett, G. M. Bond, C. J. B. Currie; R. E.
Gubbins, Merrimack Farmers Exchange, Inc.;
A. F. Hopkins, A. S. MacDonald, R. F. McLeod.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: O. E. Auerbach, O. E.
Auerbach, Inc.; M. F. Cohn, Sunset Feed &
Grain Co., Inc.; G. W. DuRant, Continental
Grain Co.; F. E. Haller, Bison Grain Co.; S. L.
Hassell, Checker-Board Elev. Co.; G. W. Martin,
American Elevator; T. C. O'Brien, Superior
Grain Corp.; H. H. Richardson, Spencer Kellogg,
Inc.; C. B. Weydman, Rex Grain & Mill Co.;
G. R. Woods, Wood Grain Corp.

CINCINNATI, O.: D. M. Donne, S. Fisher,
H. O. McVey, S. J. Thompson.

DULUTH, MINN.: W. R. McCarthy.

ENID, OKLA.: B. Feuquay.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: E. E. Allison, Stein-
hart Grain Co.; B. J. Gibson; L. Hill, Lew Hill
Gr. Co.; R. H. Miller, Chief Inspector Bd. of
Trade; G. A. Pritchard.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: M. Bates, Bates Grain
Co.; S. G. Cronin; E. E. Dean; L. M. Faris;
E. R. Jensen, Uhlmann Grain Co.; G. Johnson,
Wolcott & Lincoln; L. N. Johnson, Cargill, Inc.;
G. A. Kublin; J. Martin; B. J. O'Dowd, Moore-
Seaver Co.; P. E. Orr; T. A. O'Sullivan; T. G.
Stephenson; F. A. Theis, Simond-Shields-Theis
Gr. Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.: R. W. Farmer, W. A.
Hall, E. Harris, L. G. Hill, M. B. Houseal, J. M.
Trenholm, G. Wiggs.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: R. G. Bell, W. M. Bell
Co.; E. LaBudda, LaBudda Grain & Feed Co.;
M. H. Ladd, Weighmaster, Mil. Gr. & Stock
Exchange; W. C. Housien, Mon-Housien Grain
Co.; M. J. Mills, Stratton Gr. Co.; Wm. Moll,
Franke Grain Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: L. S. Becker; W. L.
Brisley; R. G. Cargill; L. J. Carlin; C. F. Clay-
ton; P. Doyno; L. L. Crosby, Cargill, Inc.; J. P.
Fudall; G. G. Gleibich, Chamber of Commerce;
R. G. Kolseth, Cargill, Inc.; E. J. Grimes, Car-
gill, Inc.; F. P. Heffelfinger; J. Hendel, Cargill,
Inc.; C. G. Hooker; W. S. Leary; L. F. McCabe;
W. E. Mullin; A. Moore; E. T. Pettersen; J. H.
Rockwell, Cargill, Inc.; R. T. Serungard; H.
Shere.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: M. Cohen, R. F. Cunning-
ham, T. T. Malloch, C. J. Martinis, M. May,
C. H. Sparks.

OMAHA, NEB.: F. C. Bell, Bell-Trimble
Grain Co.; W. T. Burns, Burns Grain Co.; H. C.
Christianson, Nebraska Grain Dealers; H. A.
Crowell, Crowell Elevator; J. S. Hedelund, The
United Grain Co.; B. O. Holmquist, Holmquist
Elev. Co.; C. H. Kenser; F. J. Taylor, Taylor
Grain Co.; H. E. Keitner; H. B. Waller, Scoular
Bishop Grain Co.; H. Wandel, Mid-West Grain
Co.; J. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

PEORIA, ILL.: H. C. Banks, Terminal Grain
Co.; G. F. Luke, Luke Grain Co.; B. E. Wrigley,
Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.; J. Wright, Norris Grain
Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: R. J. Barnes; R. D.

Christ; C. E. Donegan, Eastern Commodities
Corp.; P. W. Markley.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.: W. G. Catron.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: R. R. De Armond; H. R.
Diereks, Cargill, Inc.; P. Knowlton, Checker-
board Elev. Co.; D. W. Livingston; J. Mayer;
R. E. Wiese, Norris Grain Corp.; C. Williamson,
C. Williamson & Co.

TOLEDO, O.: H. W. Applegate, Mennel Mfg.
Co.; F. M. Barnes; W. R. Embleton; G. R. For-
rester, Geo. R. Forrester Co.; L. J. Schuster.

The Weekly Letter Circle

The members of the grain trade who favor
one another with a weekly letter on local
conditions, had a most interesting session
starting with luncheon, at which many of
the dealers were favored with the company
of their wives. The discussion was pro-
longed throughout the entire afternoon. The
annual conference of the members of this
loyal circle has become one of the attractive
features of the annual gathering of the
trade.

Among those in attendance were:

IN attendance at Circle Luncheon: H. W.
Glassner, Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur,
Ill.; T. C. Crabbs, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor
Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. B. E.
Wrigley, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Benhan, Geo.
W. Cole Grain Co., Peoria, Ill.; Wallace
Lerigo, Davenport Elevator Co., Davenport,
Iowa; L. E. Howard, Derby Grain Co., To-
peka, Kans.; J. F. Moyer, Terminal Ele-
vator Co., Dodge City, Kans.; Mr. and Mrs.
LeRoy Godfrey, LeRoy D. Godfrey, Chi-
cago, Ill.; Frank Gillette, Gillette Grain Co.,
Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Good-
rich, Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.;
H. H. Green and Donald, H. H. Green Mill
& Elevator Co., Pattonsburg, Mo.; Bernie
Holmquist, J. R. Murray and J. S. Hede-
lund, Holmquist Elevator Co., Omaha,
Nebr.; Mr. and Mrs. Larson, Dorothy Lar-
son Johnson, Kimball Mill & Elevator, Kim-
ball, Nebr.; A. S. MacDonald, MacDonald
Grain Corp., Boston, Mass.; L. J. Carlin,
Peavey Elevators, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.;
Mr. and Mrs. Sam L. Rice, Mr. and Mrs.
Fred Duncan, Rice Grain Co., Metamora,
O.; Clair St. John, B. P. St. John & Son,
Worthington, Minn.; E. H. Sexhauer, Geo. P.
Sexhauer & Son, Brookings, So. Dak.; Mr.
and Mrs. Wilder and Tudor Wilder, Wilder
Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Geo. P. Wood,
Wood Grain Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. E.
Clement, Madison Clement, B. E. Clement,
Leon Junction, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Bow-
den, Ray B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Com-
merce Commission has set aside service order
No. 174 of Jan. 7 prohibiting the transportation
of grain when consigned on order-notify Bs/L
unless there is someone at the billed destina-
tion authorized to accept notice of arrival and
furnish disposition.

Mitchell, S. D.—Painted murals this year
replaced grain as decorations at Mitchell's
52nd annual corn palace celebration. Vaude-
ville acts featured the 6-day celebration.



H. O. Wandel, Omaha; T. E. Aubrey, Louisville; Frank Taylor, Omaha; Lt. Virgil A. Wiese,
U.S.N., formerly Champaign, Ill.; Gus Ackerman, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Ray McCord, Farmer City,
Ill.; Syl. Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio

Dinner Honoring Ex-President Ben E. Clement

The Annual Dinner of the Board of Directors of the Grain Feed Dealers National Ass'n was served in the Stevens Hotel, honoring Ben E. Clement who served the Association as president for two terms while he was in the grain business at Waco, Texas. Mr. Clement now resides at Leon Junction, Texas.

Immediately following the serving of a splendid dinner to sixty members of the Board of Directors and Ex-Presidents of the Association, Mr. Charles S. Clark of Chicago addressed the assembled host on the important changes in grain trade conditions during the life of the organization and the present trend of the business. In this period during which Ben Clement has been an active factor. After serving the Texas Association as a Secretary and Vice-President he was elected President of the Association on May 24, 1919, at Galveston, and the following year he was elected President of the Grain Dealers National Association and served it in that capacity for two terms. In 1930 Mr. Clement, who had in the meantime removed to Leon Junction, gave an address before the National Association on the Futility of Government Farm Relief.

Before the State Association he flayed the farm relief agitators most vigorously and later he spoke against the Russianizing of the Grain Business.

A thorough believer in the perpetuation of individual initiative, he advanced his convictions at every opportunity and never forgot that his personal interest and sympathy was with the grain dealers of all sections.

Secretary Roger Annan, who long had commercial dealings with Clement & Co. of Waco, praised Mr. Clement highly for his integrity and fairness and read from letters praising him for the transactions wherein he had fulfilled the letter of his contracts.

Executive Vice-President, Ray B. Bowden,

then presented Mr. Clement with a beautiful silver dish of a famous pattern designed by Paul Revere of revolutionary days.

Following this presentation, the audience

was favored with a review by Mr. Clement of some of the experiences of his long service in the grain business. All were pleased with the review of his business life.



Annual Dinner of Directors of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n Honoring Former President Ben E. Clement of Leon Junction, Tex.

The Lincoln Soybean

By G. G. McILROY

The Lincoln soybean is the most outstanding of all soybean varieties yet introduced. It is a product and development primarily of the Illinois Experiment Station and the Illinois College of Agriculture. We Ohioans wish we might claim some credit, yet we are forced to admit that we never saw it until 1939.

The Lincoln has been tested for the past 6 years in 82 cooperative tests thruout the soybean belt. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska cooperated with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory in these tests. The Lincoln has averaged 4 to 6 bus. or 20 per cent higher yield in these tests than such other standard midseason varieties as Dunfield, Illini, Mingo, Mandell and Sciolo.

Lincoln should now replace all of these varieties including the various strains of Manchu. It also lodged less, had better quality seed, matured at about the same time as the Dunfield and Illini and averaged 8 per cent more oil with a higher iodine number. In regional tests in the above states it yielded 5.9 bus. more than Mandell and contained 2.3 per cent more oil.

With these definite figures of superiority, it is reasonable to state that the grower, who has Lincoln seed for his soybean acreage, can cut his production costs 25 per cent. That is, if it costs him \$1 to grow one bushel of Dunfield, he can grow a bushel of Lincoln for 75c which is a material saving in anybody's business.

There was no Lincoln seed available for 1944 except to growers who have agreed to increase it for seed purposes only. Considerable seed will be available for 1945 and enough for everyone, we hope, by 1946.

Country Elevator Session

The Country Elevator Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n held a meeting Sunday, Oct. 8, in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, with a large attendance and Steve Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., as chairman.

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, Neb., pres., of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke briefly, pointing out that the law, irrespective of the election, requires parity prices for farm commodities for two years after the war. "Probably we could not sell or give away our surplus crop, which means government in the grain business."

R. C. BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, Ia., speaking on "O.P.A. Regulations on Storage and Handling," said nearly everyone in the country grain elevator business grew up in it as an apprentice. There is no college teaching it. We learned by experience. Business has become a complex mess due to war emergency regulations.

Night work was done at the office formerly in busy times. Now we take work home to study the regulations, whether busy or not. We find out the lawyers and the O.P.A. itself do not agree.

We find that a country shipper is not a country shipper in some cases. He cannot get the country shipper's margin if he does certain things.

F.P.R. No. 2, Supplement No. 2, oats, supposed to simplify, only confuses the trade. Take a specific instance of the only elevator in a town. If he has to ship oats in he ceases to be a country shipper and becomes a merchandiser, under the following definitions:

Sec. 5 b 7. Country shipper is a person who purchases and receives the oats from a producer in any quantity before any movement by rail, car or barge, and (1) delivers them to his customer at a point which is neither on the farm where grown nor at roadside near such farm, and (2) delivers them in any manner other than as a trucker-merchant or as a retailer.

Sec. 10. Merchandiser. With the exception of persons acting as producers, country shippers or importers, all sellers who deliver oats in any manner other than as truck-merchant or retailer, are "merchandisers" by definition.

STORAGE RATES.—These are not so satisfactory. M.P.R. 487, 346 and F.P.R. No. 2 came out with the following sections: "In addition to the appropriate maximum price for (wheat, corn or oats) a storage and carrying charge not exceeding one-twenty-fifth cent a day per bushel may be charged by seller."

A warehouseman should not be required to dry beans. This should be true of turning, and he is entitled to remuneration. In Iowa we have some 30 processors of beans. There are many small plants that we supply by trucks.

HANDLING RATES.—Are generally satisfactory on the base rates in specific regulations in Iowa. Corn (346) is working smoothly except for enforcement outside the grain industry.

Evidence of increasing costs was presented to the O.P.A., and need of space to store crop. We succeeded getting the new rate of 6½c for five months; one-thirtieth cent per day after 5 months. Nothing yet on other grains.

Because of the inconsistent attitude of the O.P.A. I would make a recommendation. In my opinion the weak spot in the whole picture is the disregard of government agencies writing regulations.

It is true they consult with industry on the preliminary draft. Then when the finished article is ready it is published. Lo and behold, the consultants in the industry do not recognize the document because of the changes made.

I recommend that even a greater effort be made by our associations in forcing a review of the regulations before their final publication. It is to be hoped that the present industry committee set up will accomplish this end.

RAY BOWDEN, executive vice pres. of the

Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, referring to the Supreme Court decision on area of production, pointed out that employees could sue back to 1938. We propose a definition that any employee is exempt if he receives from a producer in wagon or truck lots.

J. F. McELLIGOTT, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, made an able address on the area of production definition, which is published elsewhere in this number.

GILBERT GIEBINK, Minneapolis, Minn.: In the Northwest our elevators follow more or less the same pattern. In Ohio, in the South and on the Pacific Coast you run into different problems. There are some serious errors in drafting the regulations.

In North Dakota the loading out charge is regulated by state law. So if the grower sells the same day that he delivers to the elevator he gets 60 cents less 2 cents, or 58 cents, but if he sells next day he gets 57 cents. It has been decided by the courts that the O.P.A. has no power to regulate or lower public utility rates. Under the regulation they have attempted to regulate storage rates. Under the conflict between the state statutes and the O.P.A. there is possibility of violation and prosecution.

NORRIS J. BURKE, Washington, D. C.: Called on Mr. Giebink for definition of a store, under the O.P.A. You may think you are a store, but does the O.P.A. think so. You are going to run into a whale of a problem.

S. W. WILDER: A station handled 94 cars of grain, also did a retail business. Out of 164,000 bus. of corn purchased 104,000 bus. was shipped and 60,000 bus. sold locally. We do not know if they are wholesalers or retailers.

Mr. BURKE. I do not know if there is such a thing as a true country shipper, since they have some kind of a side activity. In Pennsylvania the flour mill may be the principal business and the grain business the minor business. You can get all conceivable gradations between.

Under the new regulations you have two sets of ceilings as to use made of the grain later.

Mr. WILDER: Why is it necessary to put in all these ceilings when there is a terminal price? As it is, it is not enforced. It is violated by the producer.



S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mr. GIEBINK: The O.P.A. may have been misguided in handling this matter.

R. C. BOOTH: By violating the regulations truckers cleaned out all the corn within a radius of 15 miles of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. WILDER: As it is now a country elevator operator may see the violations all around us. If we make a complaint we do not get the grower's business this year or next year.

A bushel is 70 pounds; but we violate the law if we use the word "bushel," so we deal in the 80-pound "unit." We can go on and on asking questions and getting answers and never get anywhere.

Mr. GIEBINK: You may be a store one day and not a store the next. Their definition has not been such as to make it at all clear.

Mr. WILDER: If we ship one or more cars of grain we can not be classed as a retailer.

E. E. ALLISON, Indianapolis, Ind., gave a summary of the O.P.A. regulations as applied to country elevators, which appears elsewhere. Adjourned.

The Country Elevator Committee resumed Monday afternoon the meeting that had been adjourned the day before.

NORRIS J. BURKE, counsel of the National Grain Trade Council, read a paper fully explaining the angles of the government controls. Most of it was elementary, which was necessary as the grain merchants are not lawyers. In part he said:

Whether X is a broker or merchandiser depends on whether X has "title"—and a good many other issues turn on this same proposition. And I feel I should say to you frankly, your own descriptions in your own trade language, are in fact mostly your own conclusions, usually inaccurate in law, and not even descriptive of the actual facts. Ofttimes, we do not always—even speak the same language, though we utter the same words. For examples, to me, and I believe to any lawyer, a "sale" ordinarily in law implies passage of "title"; you use the word "sale," I believe as the making of a contract or perhaps interchangeably with the time of delivery. You characterize many of your deals, and especially documents signed by a buyer, as "contracts," whereas in law they may be are not "contracts"—not enforceable in law at all. For example, in many states, a contract of sale, to be a contract, must fix and name the purchase price—a contract calling for payment "at the ceiling" would not meet this test and hence, in these states, is not a contract nor legally enforceable at all.

Some of these doubtful points could be settled, at least prospectively, by speedy amendment of the regulations, but the agency seems not generally to pursue this course. Of course, it would also be helpful if each of you personally had the services of a good commercial lawyer but, that may not always be feasible.

Now, so you may get a complete picture of the full impact of price control as I see it, I firmly believe that nearly every sale of a bushel of grain or feed is today just about as potential a possible lawsuit as the average automobile accident; and this risk is simply inherent, if we are to have price control by law. It is just about as inherent as the disruption of flows of distribution and other economic incidents under many of the ceiling orders.

The conclusions I wish here to draw are these: Most trade representatives who appeared before Congress last June, when an extension of price control was under consideration stated about as follows: "We want price control but we want better price control." This, to my mind, was, and still is, not the basic issue,—the fundamental question is: balancing the detriments against the benefits, does price control just as you have

known it for the last year or two, do more harm than good. There is no other kind of price control, no panacea. While a few improvements may be possible, the main defects, including this inevitable risk of litigation will, in my opinion, ever remain present. I express no opinion on the issue thus stated. I don't know the answer. But I do wish each of you would at least consider this aspect, when you draw your conclusions as to the merits of price control.

However, not to paint too dark a picture, I suppose a dispute arises as to whether a contract exists where a buyer has signed a document which is not enforceable in law about once in one hundred instances. I also suppose this is about the ratio of test cases on open legal questions under an OPA order—though a note of caution, *no one can be sure of this*. But if so then if perchance you happen to be the guinea pig, and it is wholly unpredictable which one of you that may fall upon, the new price control act does limit liability: (1) to transactions within one year; and (2) to the actual overcharge if you have used reasonable precautions to comply—and a reading and studying of the regulations and a conferring among yourselves and with your association, and your own lawyers, should all tend to establish such precautions; and moreover especially note, the acting under a ruling of even a local OPA office will likely be held to constitute such precautions. And so, since distribution and production can't cease until we get a court decision on a doubtful issue, this seems about the best we can do; and as I have said, this seems to me to be just the inherent risk we all run or pay for a system of price control by law.

MR. BURKE then answered questions. He urged that instead of keeping records on scraps of paper a permanent book be kept for the inspection of officials.

SECY. CHAS. LATCHAW, Fostoria, O.: We had some elevators that settled with the O.P.A. Then we went into court and won and those suits stopped.

GILBERT GIEBINK: You cannot be a wholesaler and a retailer at the same time. MPR. 378 allows addition of wholesale and retail markup on feeds but not on grains.

A. S. MacDONALD, Boston: What difference does it make if two or 10 divide the commission?

MR. BURKE: There should be an amendment allowing this.

Adjourned.

The W.F.A. will buy thru the C.C.C. at parity prices all cotton of the 1944 crop for which the loan schedule has been announced.

Many farmers over-thresh their soybeans, according to E. L. Barger, research professor with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames. As a result, they get a high percentage of cracked beans which lowers the grade. There is always some shatter loss in combining soybeans.

Country Elevator Problems Under O.P.A. Orders

By NORRIS J. BURKE, Counsel of National Grain Trade Council, before Country Elevator Committee.

(a) Your Ceiling in Purchasing Grains From Producers

(I) If one followed an "origin plus freight" basis in constructing a grain regulation, scientifically back to the farm, then the farmer's ceiling would be the nearest country station on track price less truck haul to farm, for the "on farm" ceiling; to which would be added the actual truck haul from farm to buyer's receiving point to determine the ceiling on any delivery off the farm. This method was once abandoned because it means, perhaps among other objections, that you would have a different ceiling to each producer whose farm does not base off your country station.

(II) Before recent amendments of the wheat and corn orders, and also before the general model (FPR2), the grain orders set producer ceilings in a short and simple, though possibly somewhat arbitrary, fashion. There was a price "on farm" being so many cents under the nearest country station on track price; and a fixed ceiling for any delivery by the farmer off farm, being a lesser number of cents under the nearest country station on track price. Criticism of this method first arose thru the so-called Gottesman ruling to the effect that a farmer loading on a railroad car remained a producer, and did not become a country shipper. Later it was also pointed out that, for example, a producer hauling say to flour mill, which may be his usual market, located closer to basing terminal than country station nearest his farm, was penalized—in wheat, by both a lower ceiling and no allowance for transportation; and further that such flour mill is maybe also cut off from its usual supplies.

(III) To meet the objections to (II) complex amendments were drawn to the wheat and corn orders and are also found in the new code orders covering oats and barley. There is retained a reasonably definite "on farm" ceiling. But for deliveries off the farm, there is, generally speaking, two sets of ceilings (other than for loading on rail car) viz.: (a) one ceiling for delivery to "elevator or warehouse," prefixed by the adjective "commercial" in wheat; and (b) a different ceiling for other deliveries, sometimes particularized as delivery to feeder, store, processing plant, etc.

Now take a country elevator which buys grain from producers and uses a part in its feed or flour plant, not to mention sales to feeders from its retail "store," all located in that same country elevator and also ships out carloads to terminals. Under which of said two ceilings does the operator buy from the producer? Must he predetermine when he buys each wagon load from a producer whether he will process or sell locally that particular wagon load or ultimately ship it out in a carload?

If and when grains are at the ceiling, the present grain orders, as to producer's ceilings, seem productive of *intolerable confusion*, not to mention laying the groundwork for many new lawsuits of the so-called technical or innocent violation type.

(IV) It is believed a recommendation is in order along the following lines: restate producers' ceilings in all grain orders as under method (II) above, with special provision where the producer loads on a railroad car, as next considered.

(b) Ceiling of Farmer Loading on Rail Car, Scoop Shovel, and Operator of Mechanical Blower

(I) All of these people load on rail car and thereafter sell, with or without shipment. None have (or at least use) established facilities, that is, a country elevator. Clearly the ceiling of all should be the same, scientifically midway between the producer's and country shipper's ceilings. At present, such is the ceiling of the producer loading on rail car, but the scoop

shoveler, and presumably the operator of the mechanical blower, have been ruled by OPA to be "country shippers."

(II) It is believed a recommendation might be in order along the following lines: set up a new category called "carloader," to include all of the above people, and set the ceiling midway between that of producer and country shipper.

It is doubtful, perhaps, if the gain of such scientific detail equals the ensuing confusion of creating a new category of seller and hence if all such persons should not be simply deemed "country shippers," as was true before the Gottesman ruling.

(c) Your Ceiling on Sales by You

(I) Before the new code orders on oats and barley, the country shipper's ceiling was simply stated as his on track price plus freight (or the formula price at the point of delivery in an order like wheat using destination ceilings). By definition, "country shipper" referred to sales only in "carloads." LCL sales were either wholesale sales or retail sales. The only known difficulty was where truck loads were sold to "merchandisers," which threw off the merchandiser's ceiling—a situation likely sufficiently covered by a change in the merchandiser's section (as under Sec. 10 (a) (2) of the new oats supplement).

But the new country shipper sections, as in the oats and barley orders of the code, purports to cover all sales, both LCL and carload, from one establishment (country elevator) by a person buying from a producer who makes some sales of a part thereof in carload lots.

It purports to cover all sales to a feeder, with a low margin, and leaves it ultimately to some court to decide if a sales to a feeder from out of a country elevator can ever under any circumstances take the much higher retail markup of Sup. 1 of FPR2, a question hereinafter further discussed. In similar fashion it purports to cover all wholesale sales, at a possibly low margin.

It also writes special provisions for sales in store. As this problem also involves the merchandiser, it is somewhat beyond the scope of this discussion. Perhaps a general provision is needed that whenever a commodity is sold subject to any lien, the amount of the lien, whether the buyer is or is not the lien holder, must be deducted from the ceiling except (perhaps) as to elevation charges which may be paid and passed on by the buyer.

(II) Retail Sales. In general should not any sale by anyone (except perhaps by a producer, which poses separate problems) of any grain or feed to a feeder be a retail sale, taking a uniform retail margin? Perhaps (with like observations as in the case of the suggested "carloader") there may be some justification for a separate category of "cardoor seller," at a less margin, as under some of the new feed orders. If so, that same distinction is equally applicable to LCL wholesale sales.

But, to make the test of a retail sale, with the high markup (under Sup. 1 of FPR2), dependent on the existence of a "one man work day" devoted to sales to feeders, is just to prescribe by law *intolerable chaos* so far as a country elevator is concerned, even assuming a country elevator meeting the test of a "store" can ever sell under Sup. 1 of FPR2. The situation is so confusing that we understand there are even local rulings that a country elevator can never retail under Sup. 1, grain bought from producers, but may do so (if he has a "store") on shipped in grain—a view seemingly impossible in law under the present regulations and I suspect equally unsound in economics.

We believe this situation has been partially recognized by OPA, with indications that the broader definition of a "store" in the general feed order (Sec. 1.4 of FPR3) will be inserted by amendment in the grain retail order (Sec. 5 (2) of Sup. 1 of FPR2).

There are other serious objections to Sup. 1 FPR2, the grain retail order, assuming a country elevator can ever qualify under it. There is the matter of determining a "base" over which to add the retail margin (Sec. 7). If the country elevator is combined with a feed or

[Concluded on page 291]



C. J. Martinis, New York; B. J. Gibson, Indianapolis; Lew Hill and Grandson, John Cavosie, Indianapolis; Wm. Pearson, Chicago; C. H. Kenser, Omaha; Sam Hassell, Buffalo; Bill Catron, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. E. Wiese, St. Louis; F. W. Klayer, Louisville, Ky.

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Q“Whenever your next edition comes out be sure to send us a copy of this, too.”—*Connecticut Feed Mill.*

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Q“*We are thinking of putting up two big feed mills in Mexico and have been told that your Feed Trade Manual* is the proper source for formulas, ingredient information and equipment sources . . .” —*Mexican Milling Engineer.*

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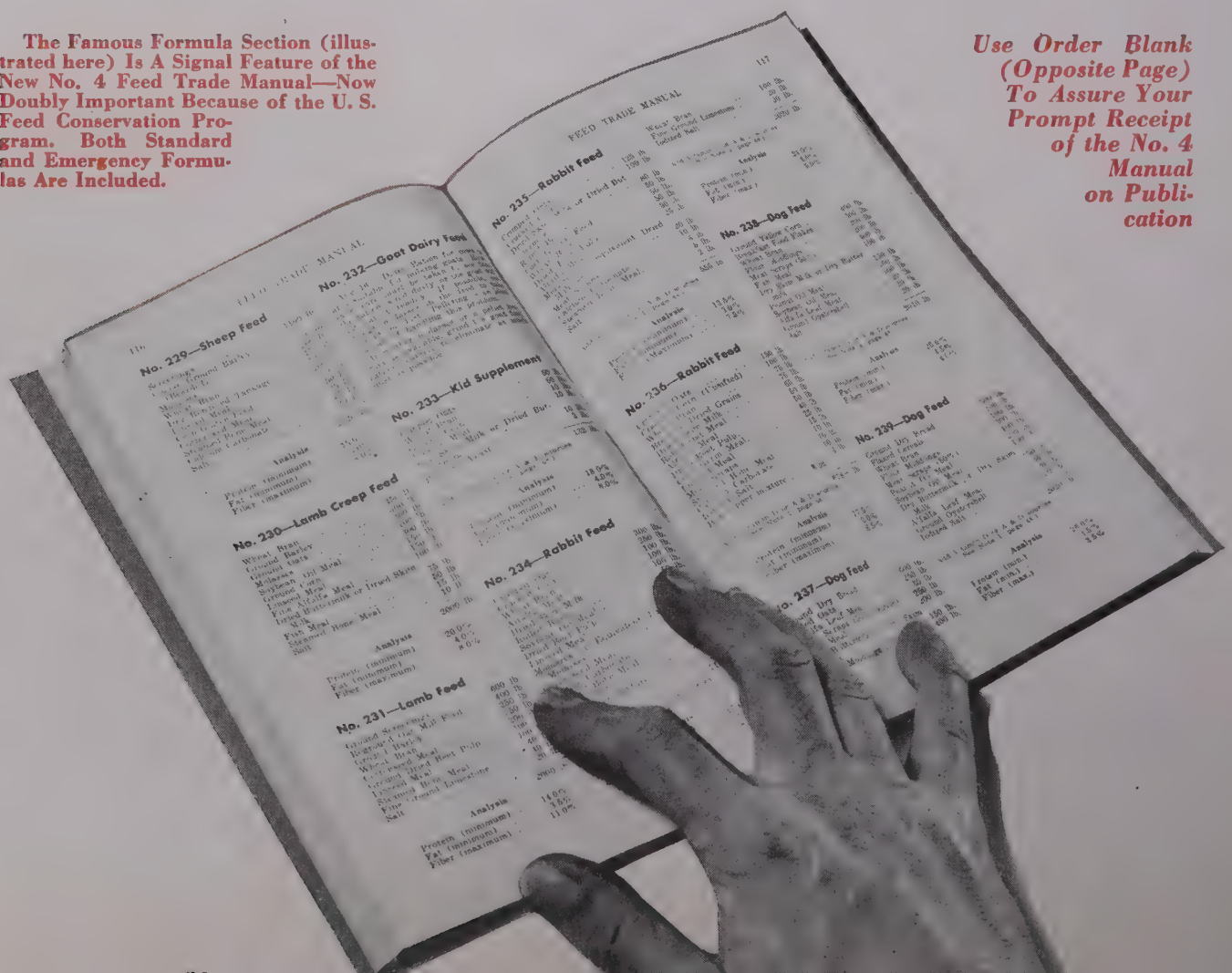
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Resolutions Committee: C. C. Woolman, Chicago; F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis; Ray C. Ayers, Slaton, Texas

The Secretaries' Circle

The Circle—Secretaries of the National and the State and Local Associations was called to order in the Stevens Hotel early Saturday morning, Oct. 7, with a most encouraging attendance of 19. An interesting program had been arranged for the day. Evening sessions were listed.

President Fred K. Sale of the Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers' Association called the meeting to order and introduced the new members. After the appointment of a temporary Secretary and a Nominating Committee, J. F. McElligott of the North West County Elevator Ass'n gave an interesting analysis of the contradictory interpretations of the meaning of the area of production rules and ruling.

Lew Thompson of Glen Ridge, N. J., the Secretary of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants talked on co-operatives and equal taxation.

After all had found something to eat they returned to the meeting room and Duke Swanson, Assistant Secretary of the National Association, discussed post-war plans for Associations which held the close attention of all the attendants. A round table discussion followed with a short time limit on each speaker discuss-

ing association problems.

Fred Sale was re-elected chairman for another term. All felt repaid for coming to Chicago one day in advance of the National meeting and expressed complete satisfaction for the illuminating discussion of association trials and tribulations.

Secretaries in attendance were: Roger P. Annan, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.; Ray B. Bowden (Executive V. P.), Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.; L. C. Case, Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.; D. M. Clark, Grain Elevator Supts., Chicago; L. Cline, Mich. Bean Shippers Ass'n., Saginaw, Mich.; W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n., Delavan, Ill.; W. W. Cummings, Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n., Columbus, O.; W. D. Flemming, Sec'y N. W. Resale Feed Ass'n., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Frazer, Comm. Exchange of Phil., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. R. Humphrey, Okla. Gr. & Feed Dealers, Enid, Okla.; Chas. S. Latchaw, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Fostoria, O.; J. F. McElligott, N. W. Country Elev. Ass'n., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Meinershagen, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.; J. F. Moyer, Kansas Gr., Feed & Seed Dealers, Dodge City, Kan.; P. Runion, Nebr. Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lincoln, Neb.; F. K. Sale, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.; Graddon W. Swanson (ass't sec'y), Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.; D. K. Steenbergh, Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. E. Thompson, Eastern Feed & Feed Merchants, Glen Ridge, N. J.; M. Thornburg, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Weighmasters and Inspectors Discuss Pressing Problems

The joint meeting between the Chief Grain Inspectors Association and the Weighmasters Association brought out many interesting discussions of important matters now confronting the trade.

The Weighmasters were particularly interested in the large shrinkage in weight where shipper loaded hot or heating corn into a car. It was brought out that the loss in weight because of heating was greatly increased by the distance or time the corn was confined to the box car, and investigation disclosed that invariably the hotter the corn became the greater the shrinkage in transit. The same result has been traced to the heating of other grains, so elevator operators generally can reduce their loss on heating grain by prompt and thorough aeration or blowing.

The use of automatic scales was recommended for country grain elevators and operators were earnestly urged to keep an accurate record of the number of drafts and the weights dumped into each car.

For the terminal markets it was the general consensus of opinion that the hopper scales were most practical for large terminal storehouses but, the use of any hopper scale of less capacity than 1,000 bushels was denounced most vigorously by several weighmasters.

In the course of the discussion, R. T. Miles, in charge of General Field Headquarters of the Grain Products Branch, in a brief talk stressed the fundamental importance of dependable and correct sampling of grain tendered for inspection and urged that when adequate manpower is again available to undertake to recruit only highly competent men for sampling service. He pointed out that this can only be accomplished by the payment of salaries commensurate with the nature and importance of the work for which these men are employed.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 50,025 cars during the week ending Sept. 30, a decrease of 3,471 cars below the like week of 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Illinois Central by Supp. 56 to 1537-K, effective Oct. 23, restricts the application of rate on soybeans from Chicago when from beyond the rate on corn between Chicago and Springfield to corn, intrastate from Chicago when from beyond.



Inspectors & Weighmasters; Seated—John Frazer, Philadelphia; H. R. Clark, Secy-Treas. Omaha; A. A. Breed, Pres., Milwaukee. Standing—R. H. Miller, Indianapolis; R. T. Miles, Chicago; H. P. English, Chicago; M. B. Houseal, Memphis; Breckenridge Moore, Louisville; McCarty; Erland Carlsson, Kansas City; Douglas, Kansas City; M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee; R. R. DeArmand, St. Louis; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago; C. W. Bovart, Davenport; H. W. Ewert, Chicago.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

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The Grandfather's Club Is Organized

The organization of the Grandfathers' Club got off to a flying start, in fact canes and crutches were barred. The attendance was more than expected, the enthusiasm was pronounced and everyone shook hands with every other grandfather without hesitation regardless of the number of grandchildren admitted or claimed.

The singing by the Barber Shop Quartette was far above standard and many were inspired to join the chorus.

Pictures of grandchildren and convincing evidence of full qualifications for membership were presented by many. Howard Lipsey looked at the ceiling with a frequency that induced him learnedly to quote the bible regarding the seventh son of the seventh son.

Some of the members were quite hesitant about joining the club because of the protests of the grandmothers who resented Grandpa Bowden's neglect in not sending them an urgent invitation to attend.

The success of the Grandfathers' Club dinner was so marked that there is every reason to believe that real entertainment may be offered to all grandparents at the next annual meeting of the Association, some urging that grandfathers be required to bring ALL their grandchildren or their birth certificates.

In hope of appeasing the grandmothers some suggestions were advanced encouraging them to believe that they may be invited to attend the club meeting in 1946 when the National Association will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary, and award each grandfather attending with a new golden eagle bearing a medalion of the greatest of all gold hoarders.

Helpful suggestions from members still able to write will be welcomed by Grandpa R. B. Bowden.

All applications from prospective grandfathers were rejected.

The Cocktail Party

Monday evening the Chicago Board of Trade entertained the visitors who had registered at a cocktail party given in the Board of Trade Building. The old Legion rooms were attractively decorated and a reception committee welcomed newcomers at the door. Hors d'oeuvres, sandwiches, cigarettes and liquid refreshment were furnished in abundance to a large crowd of grain dealers who kept the rooms well-filled and the spirit of good fellowship abounded.

Civilian Steel Quotas Raised

The government Oct. 10 increased by 58,428 tons steel allotments to Office of Civilian Requirements for additional civilian production programs in the fourth quarter.

The allocation, made by the War Production Board, brings total materials for direct disposal of OCR to 278,203 tons.

This is insufficient to provide for more than minimum essential requirements in each product and is such that, even if the feasibility of manufacture is established, the products will not come into easy supply, WPB explained.

Except in a few cases, manpower and facilities must be found available without harming war production. Changes in one or more of WPB's limiting controls also must be made before manufacture can begin.

OCR divided the allotment into three parts:

1. 9,000 tons for direct allotment to restore cuts in regular fourth quarter programs, covering 28 products.

2. 19,428 tons of carbon steel for minor increases in programs for use of which changes will be required either in limitation orders, in division requirements, committee decisions or in program determinations.

3. 30,000 tons of carbon steel in a special reserve for certain major programs.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9¼x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 350. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9¼x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

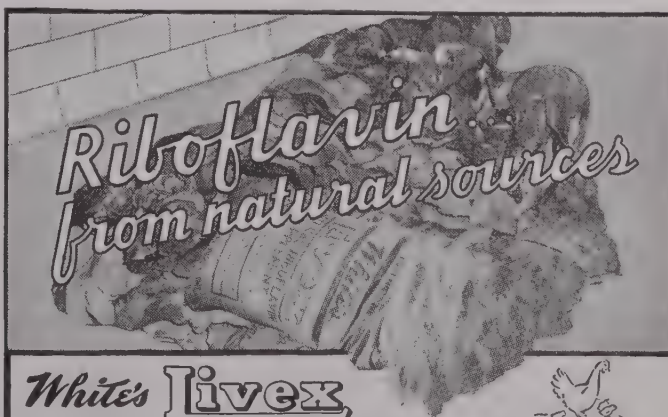
Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10¼x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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Tax Equality for All Businesses

[Resume of address by H. Vernon Scott, Vice President of the National Tax Equality Assn. before the Grain & Feed Dealers Natl. Ass'n.]

Legal tax avoidance of a new and insidious kind is being used to deprive Government of millions of dollars of highly needed revenue. In the past year alone, grain elevators, petroleum refineries, coal mines, farm-implementation factories, insurance companies, electric companies, creameries, cotton gins and many other companies in other lines of business have been shifted from tax-paying to tax-exempt status.

Last year, as a part of the American system of free enterprise, these companies paid Federal income and excess profits taxes. Next year they will pay nothing at all, because they have been acquired in the meantime by Federally tax free cooperative associations and municipalities, or because their stockholders have taken advantage of a perfectly legal procedure that permits them to change from corporate to cooperative organization.

The results can easily be forecast. Free enterprise and free markets will be utterly destroyed by this unfair competitive situation. The Federal Government's revenue base from business taxes will be wiped out. Unless our tax laws are promptly changed, to provide equality among the various forms of business, it will not be necessary to legislate Socialism; we shall get Socialism by default.

Cooperative associations are doing almost five billion dollars of business this year. Because they are specifically exempt from war-high Federal income and excess profits taxes which are today taking from 60 to 80 per cent of all earnings of corporations, these cooperatives are growing ten times faster than any other business in the country.

By pyramiding their profits into capital structure, many of the cooperatives have become huge holding companies, with millions of dollars in untaxed accumulations of reserves, and millions of dollars of annual profits.

The cooperatives say they cannot be taxed. They deny that they have any profits, because they call the money that they earn savings or net margins. But search as we will, we can find no difference between the profit dollar of private enterprise and the so-called savings dollar of the cooperatives. Both are made by the same processes of buying and selling and it is our firm contention that the existence of a profit is determined by the way it is earned and not by the disposition that is made of it.

Disclaiming any animosity toward the cooperative movement as such, if the cooperatives can compete with independent enterprise on terms of absolute equality, and can then do a better job, they should dominate the nation's economy. But we insist that their competition must be without Government subsidies, without government propa-

ganda, without government loans on favored terms, without any of the special privileges and special favors that they now enjoy.

The National Tax Equality Ass'n is a coordinating service organized to do research in the whole field of taxation and related subjects in the interest of protective private enterprise. More than a million businesses over the United States are represented by the Association.

Charges Eat Up the 15 Cents

Deductions covering the carrying charges from 15c per bu. bonus which has been promised are so substantial in character that a grower who elects to default on his wheat on the maturity of his loan, thereby making himself liable for all of the carrying charges, profits but very little, if at all, as compared with marketing his wheat at or about current levels.

Some idea of the character of these various charges can be gleaned from the following. First, as to storage, the rate is 1c per month for seven months in country elevators, and the same amount in terminal storage, except that the maximum is six instead of seven months, for which the borrower is responsible. In both country and terminal storage he also must pay at the rate of 3/4c per bu. per month for conditioning, insurance and all other charges except storage, up to a six months maximum.

For wheat stored in a country elevator, the borrower is charged 3c per bu. for handling the grain "in," and .5c per bu. "out," or a gross of 3.5c per bu., while in terminal storage this handling charge is .5c per bu. "in" and a like amount "out," for a gross of 1c per bu.

Taking a typical loan which runs seven months or longer, this means that against the 15c per bu. bonus the borrower who stores his wheat in a country elevator has the following offsets: interest, approximately 3c, storage, 7c, and conditioning, insurance, etc., 2.25c for a total of 12.25c. If terminal stored, there would be offsetting charges on wheat held under loan for six months or more as follows: interest, approximately 3c, storage 6c, and conditioning, insurance, etc., 2.25c, for a total of 11.25c. It is quite evident from this that much of the extra 15c promised is rather badly dissipated by the time the wheat collateral is defaulted upon.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

To Support Price of Beans

Up to July 1, 1945, the W.F.A. will buy from dealers the No. 1 and No. 2 grades of edible beans under the dealer purchase contract, by the carload, bagged and cleaned, at country shipping points, at \$6.375 to \$8 per 100 pounds.

The purchase price will be the support price for the quantity, class and grade of beans delivered, less the applicable margin for processing and merchandising as provided in the dealer agreement for the area in which the beans are grown. Growers must certify that the beans offered were grown in 1944.

Federal and State Taxes Paid by Mutual Insurance Companies

By EUGENE ARMS, Manager Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The statement of Mr. Vernon Scott, attorney for the National Tax Equality Ass'n, that Mutual Insurance Companies are "non-tax paying enterprises" might be politely classified as an error, were it not for the fact that the statisticians of the National Tax Equality Ass'n have been working for the past six months on a comparison of taxes paid by stock and mutual insurance companies, and Mr. Scott must have been informed of the truth.

We must assume that Mr. Scott meant federal income tax, because there has been no controversy over state, municipal, school, license, fire marshal or any of the other taxes. The law covering these is identical as between stock and mutual companies. But there is a differential in the Federal Tax Law.

The Federal Income Tax Law provides that mutual companies writing more than \$75,000 of premiums shall pay the higher of two computations of tax. One computation is 1 per cent of the net premium plus 1 per cent of the investment income. That produces the higher tax in nearly all cases, so the other formula may be unimportant, but it is the regular corporation tax on investment income only.

The Federal Income Tax Law covering stock fire insurance companies taxes on a regular corporation basis the statutory underwriting profit and investment income. Capital stock taxes are waived.

Traditionally the fire insurance business is carried on with little or no underwriting profit, the profit being from investment of the premium dollar collected in advance. Underwriting loss is deductible from investment income, and the investment income of a corporation is taxed on only 15 per cent with some deductions.

The net result is that in many years, and certainly at the current time, many stock companies pay no federal income tax whatever, while all mutuals that come under the law continue to pay in full.

The following is a comparison of the federal income tax paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies as compared to the tax which would have been paid under the law applying to Stock Fire Insurance Companies for the year 1943:

Mutual Companies	Taxes Paid	Underwriting Gain or Loss	Stock on Co. Basis	Estimated Tax Paid	Excess of Taxes Paid Over Stock Co.
Grain Dealers	26,932	—43,000	0	26,932	0
Mich. Millers	29,312	—276,000	0	29,312	0
Millers-Alton	19,302	—30,000	7,302	12,000	0
Millers-Pa.	15,221	—56,000	0	15,221	0
Millers Texas	9,203	—106,000	0	9,203	0
Millers National	37,981	—101,000	0	37,981	0
Mill Owners	26,394	—106,000	0	26,394	0
Nat'l Retailers	25,739	—3,000	5,095	20,644	0
Penn. Millers	16,774	—75,000	0	16,774	0
Western Millers	7,885	—47,000	0	7,885	0
Total	214,743	—843,000	12,397	202,346	0

The demand for sorghum grains on the Omaha Grain Exchange, is far in excess of the supply that is wanted by processors. The prices being paid have made Omaha the leading sorghum market on the Missouri river for sorghums grown in the Omaha trade territory. The large alcohol manufacturing plant located in Omaha, among other processors, are larger users of sorghums. The alcohol plant has recently switched mainly to sorghums and are now using 60 per cent sorghums, 20 per cent wheat and 20 per cent rye and barley.—Daily Omaha Price Current.



S. G. Cronin, Kansas City; Rex Houlton, Denver; J. W. Campbell, Denver; Sterling Nelson, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles; Grover Simpson, Salina, Kan.

Grain Trade Legislation

By WALTER R. MCCARTHY, Duluth, Minn., chairman National Grain Trade Council, before Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n

This task was assigned to me because I happen at this time to be chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, an organization which maintains a permanent office and staff in Washington, D. C., and an organization of which your National Ass'n is an important part.

The relationship between the National Grain Trade Council and the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association is close. We jointly employ one man who is given executive capacity in our Washington office and in your St. Louis office. Some of your directors also are directors on the Board of our Council. I have been very happy to be included on the Board of each organization this past year. Our National Grain Trade Council includes 23 grain exchanges and 4 nation-wide grain and feed trade organizations. We are concerned with the necessary daily contacts between government agencies and our trade. Naturally, we are continually concerned, in your behalf, in the subject of national legislation.

We have studied the trend of national legislation over many years. Our National Grain Trade Council is successor to the Grain Committee on National Affairs, which itself succeeded on earlier group activity of the trade. Our experience has covered most of the agricultural legislation proposed since the first World War. It is only honest to say that frequently we have taken an active interest in proposed legislation; that we have openly and vigorously opposed some of it, and just as openly and vigorously supported other bills. In many instances we have found it a part of our responsibility to inform your membership in the field, so you could bring your necessary comment to your members of Congress. The growth of our office and staff in Washington, D. C., has been almost exactly in proportion to the growth of government intervention in our trade. We have experienced a mixture of success and disappointment; and at times, like in the past few weeks, we have been surprised by the sudden turn of administrative policy in government.

ADMINISTRATIVE LEGISLATION.—Now when I speak of national legislation, you first will think of laws passed by the Congress. But I mean more than this. Today there is growing up in America a new form of law-making, which we call administrative legislation. Here the Congress passes a bill delegating broad powers to a government executive or government agency, then the executive or agency proceeds to write orders, rules and regulations which have the force of law, but the effects of which often are as surprising to Congress as to the general public. Congress openly asserts now that some of these administrative actions have been far in excess of Congressional intention or authority; yet it was Congress which in the first place left open the door thru which this administrative legislation could be stampeded. Please bear in mind that some of the national legislation which I want to mention falls into this classification of administrative law.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.—Over some years our officers have been acutely conscious of the growing centralization of economic, political and social controls in the nation's capitol. This whole control, which has spread into agricultural production and marketing, has developed largely since the first World War. It still is developing; it has not yet reached a position where one can say that here, at last, is the final and well considered agricultural policy of our people. This trend, or development, has not been within any one administration, nor within the program of one political party. It grew from the idea of economic

equality for agriculture, and brought into our common vocabularies that now familiar word "parity." It has taken many forms; as many forms as there were students of the complicated agricultural problem. Much legislation has been proposed; some of it has been tried. Each new proposal in agricultural legislation sought to avoid the obvious errors of prior proposals, until there was a grouping of many ideas into a specific Act. It was passed and tried out; it failed. A few years later another Act was passed, avoiding some of the errors of the first, but still with its objections. Let us review here some of these agricultural proposals, so many of which touched upon our own interests in marketing.

Here is a broad picture of 25 years of this legislation, either as proposed, or as enacted into law. First, there was the proposal of an equalization fee, embodied in the McNary-Haugen type of legislation and calling for a program where producers would be benefited without recourse to Treasury funds. Then there was the export debenture idea, where the Treasury partly entered the picture. The various ideas then were grouped, and found their way into the Agricultural Marketing Act of the Hoover administration, where the government openly appropriated a half billion dollars in an attempt to control the flow of commodities to market, and where federal controls again were increased over agriculture. The Farm Board's failure led later into the Agricultural Adjustment Act of the present administration, where federal controls are absolute in some respects, and everywhere greatly intensified. There has been, these past two years, a move in the direction of international controls, with various governments drawing authority tighter around each producing farm. But the final program, we repeat, still is to be developed. We face a year of choice; either we go further toward regimentation of agriculture and agricultural marketing, or we decide to turn to the right to the way which for many generations we have believed to be the safe and sane way.

As all of these various legislative proposals came before the Congress and the people for examination, obvious faults were found. The equalization fee proposal carried the threat of dumping abroad, and foreign retaliation. The debenture plan included the same objective provisions, and both of these plans made only feeble approaches toward controlled production.

THE FARM BOARD used the strong-arm principle, trying to bolster prices by controlling the supply, and having power only to make a plea for surplus reduction. Since free markets continued to operate, the Farm Board stocks only piled up in the show windows where they served to depress all prices and brought agriculture into rebellion when the Farm Board tried to sell in competition with producers. Errors were showing up slowly but surely in each of the plans.

PRESENT POLICY.—Then the attempt was made to combine all the possible virtues of all these plans in the present AAA policy of legislation. Control of acreage was provided within the limits Congress would allow; marketing quotas were authorized so that surpluses could be further discouraged; parity payments were voted so that producer, in theory at least, would obtain a net of parity even if his free markets did not make up the whole parity amount. Here was the promised control of production with parity rewards for voluntary reduction of acreage; here were high loans on the non-recourse principle, and here was even, from the beginning, the threat of government direct buying to prevent sagging prices. It was now approaching full "control," under the backing of the U. S. Treasury.

Let us consider these two important points: First, that the equalization fee idea started with a very minimum of federal government

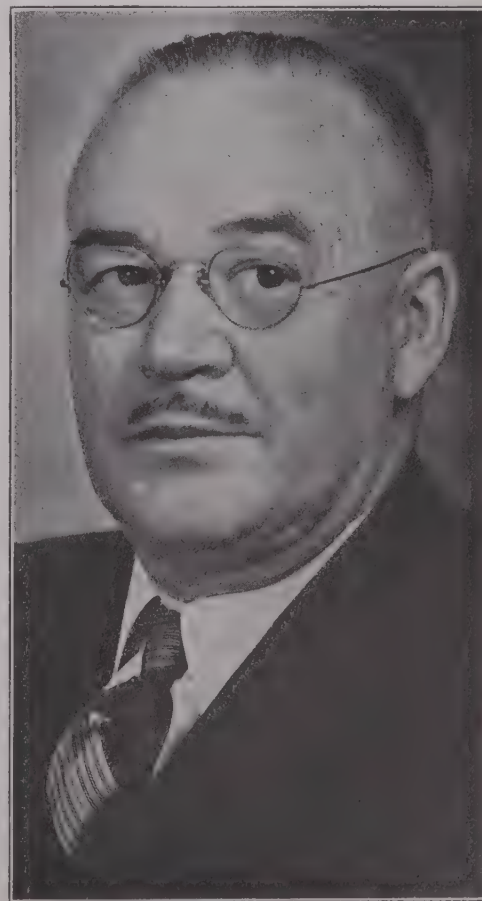
control over agriculture, but each succeeding plan drew federal government closer into its provisions, until it has rapidly developed toward outright federal control over the production and marketing of farm products.

Second, that each plan included the idea of a higher price to consumers. Much of the objection to the equalization fee plan held that benefits to farmers would come out of the pockets of domestic consumers, to the benefit of foreign consumers. Each succeeding idea could not avoid the implication of higher prices to the consumers at home. Sponsors of agricultural legislation soon saw that their big job was in selling the idea of "parity" to the folks at home. It was explained how the farmer wanted only equality of prices and income. This simple idea was sold to the American public until its fundamental fairness became widely accepted. Few oppose the idea of parity income for farmers today; in fact, sponsors of parity now are considering a new parity formula, even more favorable to farmers, and which they believe will be as well received by the public.

CONSUMERS have had to be convinced they should pay higher, or fair, prices for farm products; farmers have had to be convinced that the initiative and freedom they were surrendering were balanced by the benefits of the agricultural control program. Here is the foundation of a regimented economy. It already has progressed far.

Altho the United States has for some years been on a basis of net imports of food, we have had exportable surpluses of some specific commodities in each year. It is the crop with the most frequent surplus which develops agitation for agricultural legislation. Cotton and wheat have been outstanding examples, and already there is a plan to expand wheat controls into the world theater. You may consider it either as a new plan to be tried, or as an attempt to broaden the American plan into all world exports. Let me sketch for you a brief outline of that international plan for wheat.

[Continued on page 284]



W. R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Columbus, O., Oct. 9.—Corn crop about 50 per cent; soybeans 50 to 60 per cent, account of dry and hot weather.—L. J. Dill Grain Co.

Rocky Ford, Colo., Sept. 30.—The small grain crop is good this year and prospects for an excellent corn crop.—Bish Bros., A. E. Bish.

Plainview, Neb., Oct. 12.—Small grain in this territory was very poor. Corn will make a good crop, good yield and quality. Fairly heavy frost last night, but most of corn will be benefited.—Dickinson Grain Co.

Newton, Kan.—Early sown wheat fields here have plenty of Hessian Fly thru the eastern half of Harvey County. Some of the wheat is two inches high and makes an ideal shelter for the fly.—G. M. H.

Buffalo, Wyo., Oct. 9.—Largest small grain crop in this particular section for several years. Small rust damage, slight smut, heavy grain but very low protein in the dry-land wheat.—Johnson County Co-op. Ass'n.

Driggs, Ida., Sept. 23.—A heavy snowstorm of more than 12 hours duration damaged the crops in Teton County more than \$100,000. The wet snow flattened thousands of acres of grain so harvesting will be difficult.—F. K. H.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Nelson E. Kelley, manager of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co., a large purchaser of corn, estimates that the Posey County corn yield will be about one-half of normal. The condition of corn is extremely spotty.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Warrick County farmers and those in adjoining counties are late in sowing wheat due to the excessive rainfall during the past few weeks. Farmers in some sections report their corn yield below that of last year.—W. B. C.

Bertrand, Neb., Oct. 3.—We have a very good corn crop in this territory, in fact, one of the largest that has ever been known. Dry land corn is about as good as the irrigated and think we will have an average of about 40 bus. per acre.—Bertrand Mill & Elevtr. Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Emporia, Kan.—An 18 to 20-bu. an acre average yield on soybeans is predicted this year in Lyon County, according to Phil Lord, vice-president of the Kansas Soybean Mills. Recently 6,000 bus. of soybeans were sold at the mills one day which was the largest daily run so far.—G. M. H.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Harvesting of a 123,359 acre rice crop, largest ever produced in northeast Arkansas, is under way. Mills at Jonesboro, Tuckerman, Newport and Harrisburg are operating on heavy schedules. In some counties, 1944 rice crops are double the 1939 acreage. Practically every grower has opened up new lands and expanded acreage because of higher prices. Growers and millers face a shortage of labor.—J. H. G.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 4.—Seeding of winter wheat has not begun in many areas, though in localities more than half has been seeded, considerable of which is up to a good stand. Both corn and soybeans have a very uneven condition, ranging from poor to large producing areas—particularly in the north—that are good; they now average over 80 per cent safe from frost, with 1 to 2 weeks required for the late to be sufficiently advanced to withstand a killing frost.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 1.—A general rain the last week in September placed the Oklahoma soil in excellent condition for planting fall grains, improved pasture and water supplies, and materially boosted the outlook for late feed crops. Rainfall was heavy, especially over the wheat belt, and soaked virtually the entire state. All reports indicate an increase in the wheat acreage, and under present circumstances, the goal of 5,600,000 acres may be reached, compared with 5,130,000 acres actually planted for 1944. Also encouraging is the fact that moisture just received should provide an abundance of wheat pasture.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rwy. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 7.—Maturity of the corn crop has been very slow the past weeks—what the crop needs is two weeks of good old Indian Summer weather, and high winds to finish out. By that time we will be ready for a killing frost and cooler weather that will permit gathering of the crop, as well as some safety in marketing or cribbing the corn. Damage from drouth, chinch bugs, and corn borer will show up far greater than many expect after husking generally gets under way.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1.—Condition of corn crop in territory of our lines east follows: In Illinois the crop made good progress. Very little likelihood of there being any appreciable damage from frost. Some improvement in the late planted corn because of favorable weather conditions and it is reported there will be an average yield.—Iowa: Progress of the crop has been favorable and it is in good condition. It is estimated 2,210,000 acres are planted tributary to the CB&Q this year compared with 2,172,000 acres in 1943 and 2,045,000 normally. Yield is estimated at 45 bus. per acre compared with 47 bus. in 1943 and 47 normally. It is estimated 2,300 cars will be required to move the crop this year compared with 2,480 last year.—Missouri: Early corn has matured. Late planted corn making good progress, most of it sufficiently matured to be out of danger of frost. Warm weather and no frost within the next two weeks would insure a good yield, which is estimated at 30 to 40 bus. per acre.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

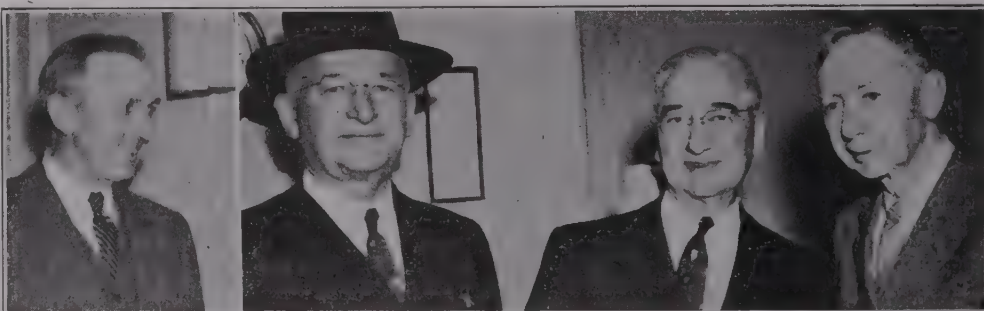
SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

St. Louis, Mo.—The price of D.D.T. insecticide has again been reduced by the Monsanto Chemical Co., to \$1 per pound; but it is still necessary to apply to the War Production Board on form WPB-2945 for requirements.

A farmer of Cedar Falls, Ia., who asked for advice received the following from a government representative "Concerning the 24 head of steers about which you are uncertain, do not market them now, but feed them until they freshen."



Dick Pritchard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jesse Summers, Rensselaer, Ind.; H. J. Kapp, Decatur, Ill.; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer, Ind.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	166
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	166.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	167.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	168.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	168.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	168.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	169.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
1944						
Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.2
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
FARM PRICES						
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
1944						
Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0

Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin

Janesville, Wis. Sept. 26.—Rainy weather over most of the West Buckwheat producing territory slowed up harvesting this past week. Prices are higher as practically no offers were made by country elevators. The sharp advance in prices for other cereals also strengthened the Buckwheat Market. Prices will doubtless continue to hold firm to higher until there is a heavier movement to market. Premiums are now being offered for earliest shipments. Mixers have been active buyers as they apparently believe Buckwheat is now on an attractive basis compared to the cost of their other ingredients.—Frank H. Blodgett, Inc.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board as of Oct. 1 reports production as about as reported in detail in the Journal Sept. 13, page 178. Corn is increased to 3,196,977,000 bus., oats to 1,192,254,000 bus., rice to 70,010,000 bus., sorghum for grain to 151,551,000 bus., soybeans to 185,970,000.

Slight decreases are reported for spring wheat, barley and flaxseed.

Grain on Farms

Stocks of grain on farms Oct. 1 were reported as follows:

Wheat, 546,390,000 bus., or 49.3 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 519,563,000 and 62.1 per cent a year ago, and 354,739,000 and 46 per cent, the 1933-42 average.

Oats, 970,188,000 bus., or 81.4 per cent, compared with 935,710,000 and 81.8 per cent, and 842,667,000 and 82.1 per cent.

Corn (for grain), 209,675,000 bus., or 7.6; 359,313,000 and 12.6 per cent, and 323,800,000 and 14.6 per cent.

Soybeans (old crop), 4,840,000 bus., or 2.5 per cent, compared with 4,561,000 and 2.4 per cent a year ago. (No ten-year average.)

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4.—James E. Bennett & Co. have the first car of new corn of the season; sample grade yellow, test 55 lbs., contains 25 per cent moisture, two damage; from north central Illinois.

Columbus, O.—The first car of new soybeans reported to this office was received by the Continental Grain Co. on Sept. 21. The car was shipped by Larham & Nau, Plain City, O., and graded No. 2 yellow.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during August, 1944, in bushels, as compared to August, 1943, were: Wheat, 2,294,669 (769,767); corn, (11,601); oats, 193,775 (186,687); rye, 3,721 (3,625); barley, 170,831 (280,601); kafir-milo, 2,452 (5,906); flaxseed, 64,188 (34,892); hay, tons, 803 (777).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector, Oregon Dept. of Agr.

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City, Oct. 4, received its first car of new crop grain sorghums from Nebraska, the grain being No. 4 milo, 58 lb., 16.8 per cent moisture, shipped from Bruning, Neb. Last year Nebraska placed a car of particularly early variety of sorghums (kalo) on the Kansas City market on Sept. 14, setting a record for early shipment.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 30.—Soybeans are grading the best we have ever seen them. Out of the first 25 cars we have shipped, none of them were docked. We handled something like 750,000 bu. last year but don't believe we will handle more than half of that this year. The farmers will sell every one of them at the present price and they are surely smart in doing so.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Portland, Ore.—A shipment of 4,000 tons of Argentine corn, less than a normal month's supply will arrive here for Washington feed mixers, according to officials of Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers' Association. The Northwest corn supply has been short since April when the government's set-aside-order was raised from 35 to 60 per cent of all corn handled by grain elevators in corn-producing sections.—F. K. H.

Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	15,826	111,291	.....	.....
Chicago	2,889,000	2,120,000	704,000	956,000
Duluth	3,867,205	2,444,315	1,645,925	2,246,510
Ft. Wm.	10,829,697	6,667,622	5,799,446	7,603,352
Ft. Worth	38,600	38,400	86,400	4,800
Hutchinson	80,000	5,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	811,200	441,600	726,400	473,600
Milwaukee	4,818,271	5,216,250	999,900	1,928,270
Minn'p'lis	10,121,400	9,973,900	6,168,600	6,902,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	40,000	16,000
Omaha	1,030,000	720,000	486,225	602,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	2,244
Portland	353,444	308,748	.....	.....
St. Joseph	110,200	79,800	89,300	121,600
Superior	2,057,948	1,851,581	1,008,872	1,650,181
Toledo	249,000	409,500	.....	157,500
Wichita	9,600	11,200	10,200	9,600

Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	72,199	3,366	.....	.....
Chicago	214,000	592,000	700,000	343,000
Duluth	480,735	3,215	202,645	102,535
Ft. Wm.	583,181	273,209	393,535	14,700
Ft. Worth	10,500	22,500	1,500	.....
Hutchinson	13,750	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	114,000	135,000	46,500	226,500
Milwaukee	9,720	8,100	30,780	11,970
Minn'p'lis	449,600	733,500	400,000	789,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Omaha	223,200	196,200	180,200	236,400
Philadelphia	.....	35,681	718	.....
Portland	1,817	15,373	.....	.....
St. Joseph	20,760	24,220	6,920	.....
Superior	55,108	1,541	52,387	144,346
Toledo	3,000	6,000	.....	262,500
Wichita	.....	1,600	.....	.....

Soybean Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	.....	.....	87,505	.....
Chicago	194,000	297,000	150,000	312,000
Kansas City	3,400	1,600	62,900	1,600
Minneapolis	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Omaha	14,400	16,115	84,800	.....
St. Joseph	19,250	12,250	.....	.....
Toledo	284,800	51,200	88,000	144,000

Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	770,621	503,883	447,983	768,077
Chicago	6,571,000	5,392,000	4,917,000	5,240,000
Duluth	18,456,140	80,453,305	13,142,625	10,402,330
Ft. Wm.	36,938,004	20,919,690	34,859,356	21,272,398
Ft. Worth	1,054,200	560,000	462,000	1,516,200
Hutchinson	1,351,350	1,546,545	.....	.....
Kan. City	4,543,200	3,904,200	4,578,100	9,324,500
Milwaukee	1,031,024	569,000	770,955	530,600
Minn'p'lis	25,152,000	19,179,000	7,366,400	13,834,500
New Orleans	309,087	50,400	515,237	375,348
Omaha	16,300	1,503,265	451,063	2,601,000
Phila.	2,325,775	1,422,796	1,543,341	3,049,871
Portland	1,905,158	1,246,867	.....	.....
St. Joseph	707,710	638,930	868,800	767,440
Superior	8,556,117	3,031,801	5,840,879	5,037,953
Toledo	2,902,715	1,963,215	1,850,200	890,800
Wichita	1,065,900	1,135,600	1,003,000	1,283,500

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Sept. 23, had completed 75,941 loans on 93,830,955 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$130,408,934.64. The average amount advanced was \$1.39 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 76,368 loans had been completed on 70,977,742 bus. Loans by States follow:

States	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	25	65,982	40,132	\$ 159,234.06
Colo.	674	100,662	955,761	1,456,648.05
Dela.	8	2,531	.....	3,892.01
Idaho	1,140	23,710	2,087,866	2,665,400.78
Ill.	120	8,822	65,034	109,628.06
Ind.	108	14,855	27,882	62,314.02
Iowa	90	117,846	18,409	189,988.42
Kans.	18,828	4,630,407	18,235,674	32,440,274.91
Ky.	274	.....	220,619	334,911.31
Md.	1,832	15,146	970,038	1,596,356.37
Mich.	819	165,831	155,759	462,593.89
Minn.	3,095	77,709	1,524,730	2,244,640.31
Mo.	740	8,344	409,169	608,079.92
Mont.	1,594	126,670	2,278,014	2,947,489.14
Nebr.	2,317	687,784	1,524,610	3,082,053.18
N. J.	5	.....	1,658	2,738.83
N. M.	263	116,244	348,473	691,692.35
N. Y.	55	.....	28,043	46,675.58
N. C.	3	1,756	.....	2,779.93
N. D.	11,614	1,775,529	8,058,892	13,375,778.51
Ohio	914	76,443	399,220	714,672.65
Okl.	13,261	1,441,023	13,088,239	20,173,243.39
Ore.	1,338	495,187	4,543,279	6,778,758.40
Penn.	490	1,764	164,611	264,173.35
S. D.	4,621	700,155	2,393,549	4,260,331.30
Tenn.	306	.....	151,284	221,741.79
Texas	9,020	1,953,716	15,539,788	25,163,846.77
Utah	135	259,724	240,458	639,931.88
Va.	127	2,909	48,326	81,205.65
Wash.	2,094	235,803	7,129,881	9,525,446.55
Wyo.	31	33,559	41,446	102,363.28
Totals	75,941	13,140,111	80,690,844	\$130,408,934.64

Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	731,820	267,710	.....	268,000
Chicago	3,001,000	6,691,000	2,552,000	4,032,000
Ft. Worth	24,000	133,500	24,000	18,500
Kan. City	1,485,800	1,734,000	748,500	877,500
Milwaukee	483,320	911,600	116,820	223,020
Minn'p'lis	345,600	190,500	404,800	112,500
N. Orleans	1,505,306	23,565	546,000	6,000
Omaha	2,122,200	2,452,960	2,151,000	2,601,000
Philadelphia	14,526	21,336	45,842	13,902
Portland	3,193	37,986	.....	.....
St. Joseph	568,480	1,224,960	364,320	658,240
Toledo	40,000	152,000	.....	19,200
Wichita	1,600	1,600	.....	.....

Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	155,132	161,510	.....	.....
Chicago	3,798,000	2,658,000	1,531,000	2,127,000
Duluth	2,530,110	2,082,630	1,465,615	1,939,685
Ft. Wm.	11,721,808	8,094,638	12,024,365	9,301,514
Ft. Worth	44,000	94,000	82,000	10,000
Hutchinson	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	380,000	748,000	260,000	642,000
Milwaukee	18,400	27,600	19,000	40,375
Minn'p'lis	9,612,000	8,757,000	7,819,200	6,648,750
New Orleans	48,997	140,875	137,468	25,269
Omaha	1,012,000	1,473,718	961,400	1,043,411
Philadelphia	19,951	30,429	17,950	13,712
Portland	252,998	276,639	.....	.....
St. Joseph	771,720	726,880	110,920	122,720
Superior	1,873,262	1,535,253	908,220	1,080,408
Toledo	668,800	680,400	567,000	300,300
Wichita	3,200	11,200	3,200	9,600

State Rye Goals Announced for 1945

State acreage goals for rye harvest in 1945, totaling 2,515,000 acres for the country as a whole, are announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. The State rye goals were established by agricultural leaders and agency representatives in each state, after the announcement in June of a suggested 1945 national acreage of about 2.5 million acres.

The 1944 rye crop is currently estimated at about 2 million bushels less than was indicated at the time the original national acreage recommendations were made, and disappearance of rye during the 1944-45 year is now indicated at somewhat more than earlier estimates. As a result, the rye carryover on July 1, 1945, is expected to be down considerably as compared with recent years. The acreage goals as established by each rye producing state follow:

Acreage Goals (1,000 acres)		Acreage Goals (1,000 acres)	
New York	15	Kentucky	30
New Jersey	14	Tennessee	32
Pennsylvania	60	Georgia	20
Illinois	60	Oklahoma	110
Indiana	100	South Carolina	31
Iowa	10	Texas	15
Michigan	80	California	10
Minnesota	123	Colorado	60
Missouri	60	Idaho	6
Nebraska	410	Kansas	100
Ohio	60	Montana	40
South Dakota	450	New Mexico	10
Wisconsin	105	North Dakota	325
Delaware	11	Oregon	25
Maryland	22	Utah	5
Virginia	37	Washington	20
West Virginia	4	Wyoming	20
North Carolina	35		



Milton May, New York; Fred H. Clutton, Chicago; Julius Mayer, St. Louis; E. G. Horst, Chicago; D. F. Philpot, Augusta, Ga.; W. S. Leary, Minneapolis; W. D. Thompson, Cambridge City, Ohio

The Canadian Equalization Tax

When sold in Canada the grower can receive only the ceilings established of 51.5 cents on oats and 63.75 cents on barley per bushel. These ceilings are for the benefit of consumers in Canada and not for those in the United States. To give growers the benefit of higher than ceiling prices abroad the government established equalization funds by taxes on exports equal to the price differential.

The first equalization funds operated from April 1, 1943, to July 31, 1943, and were distributed among producers who marketed oats and barley between those two dates. As the fund only operated for a four months' period the per bushel payments were relatively small.

The second equalization funds operated from Aug. 1, 1943, to July 31, 1944. Owing to the feed shortage in eastern Canada and the necessity of diverting large supplies of feed grains to the domestic market, the Dominion government guaranteed the equalization funds to the extent of 10c bu. on oats and 15c bu. on barley. These payments were made at the time oats and barley were delivered and became known as "advance equalization payments."

The arrangement in respect to equalization funds in 1944-45 is exactly the same as in 1943-44. An advance of 10c and 15c bu., respectively, will be made on oats and barley deliveries. If any moneys are realized above that advance, such surpluses will accrue to those who market oats and barley within the crop year.

The Illinois Commerce Commission has decided to assume jurisdiction in the complaint by Daniel F. Rice & Co., against the warehousemen, and will hold a hearing Oct. 24 at Chicago.

Flour mills ground 544,137,789 bus. of wheat during the 12 months ending July 31. The July grind was 42,342,335 bus., against 40,053,355 in July, 1943, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Argentine corn imports up to Oct. 1 are reported by the C.C.C. as 4,440,000 bus., with 3,360,000 bus. expected to arrive after Oct. 1. One-fourth will come thru New Orleans, some thru Atlantic ports and 4,000 tons thru Portland, Ore., for distribution by Kerr, Gifford & Co.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

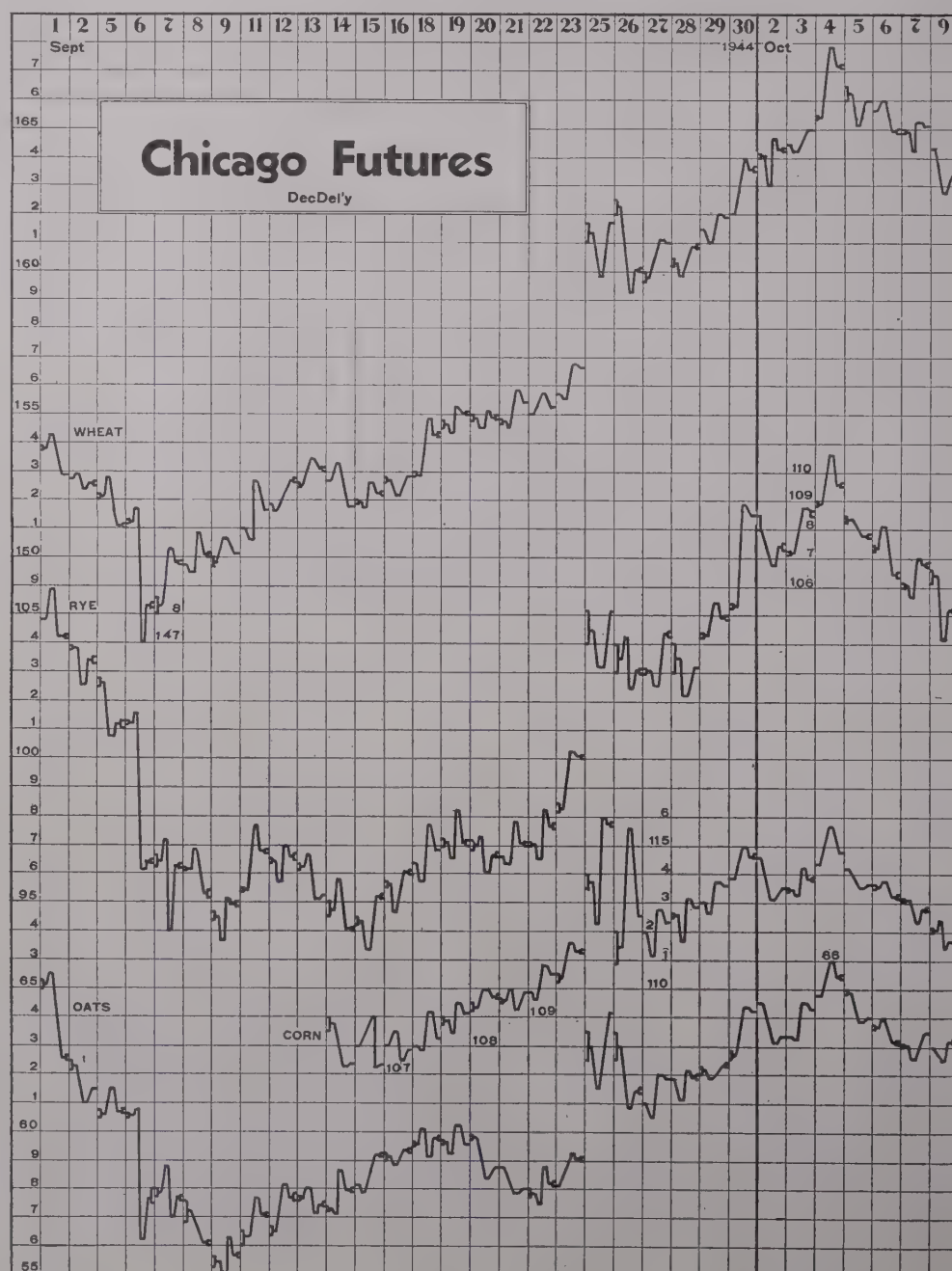
As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Jan.	8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Mar.	4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar.	25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr.	1	30,665	1,269	14,583	48,092
Apr.	8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr.	15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr.	22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066
Apr.	29	26,815	1,450	15,821	46,736
May	6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267
May	13	28,716	1,466	15,590	41,289
May	20	31,257	1,600	16,022	39,186
May	27	34,739	1,473	16,944	38,200
June	3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370
June	10	39,285	1,443	18,112	39,776
June	17	38,140	1,432	18,480	39,554
June	24	43,631	1,457	20,393	41,498
July	1	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196
July	8	49,137	1,440	20,710	37,275
July	15	48,611	1,416	22,079	37,638
July	22	46,561	1,259	23,286	39,188
July	29	48,358	1,648	24,472	39,295
Aug.	5	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820
Aug.	12	50,052	2,026	26,604	39,600
Aug.	19	53,047	1,981	27,426	39,015
Aug.	26	53,469	1,950	27,601	39,902
Sept.	2	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583
Sept.	9	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014
Sept.	16	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954
Sept.	23	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421
Sept.	30	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308
Oct.	7	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and for grain sorghums per cwt. for December delivery have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
		High	Low	27	28	29	30	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10
Chicago	.....	171%	147	161	160%	161%	163%	164½	165	167½	166	164%	165½	163%	163%
Minneapolis	.....	161½	143	153%	153½	154½	155%	156½	157½	161½	158½	156%	157%	156%	156%
Kansas City	.....	160½	146½	154½	154%	156	157	157%	158½	159½	158½	157%	157%	156	156½
Duluth, durum	....	161	150	154	153½	154½	155%	156%	157	161	161	160	157	157	156½
Milwaukee	.....	169	147½	161	161	161%	163½	164½	165	167½	166	165	165½	163%	.....
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	116	107	112%	112%	113%	114%	113½	113%	114%	113%	113%	112%	111%	111½
Kansas City	.....	113	102½	108½	109	109%	110%	109%	109%	110½	109%	109½	109	107%	108
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	131%	93%	104½	103%	105	108½	107%	108½	109½	107%	106½	106%	105%	106½
Minneapolis	.....	120%	91%	100%	100%	102½	105	104%	105%	.....	105%	104%	106%	104%	105%
Winnipeg	.....	113%	88	98½	97½	99%	102%	100%	101%	103%	101%	101%	101%	.....	100%
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	77%	88	61%	61%	62½	64½	63%	64½	65%	64	63%	63½	63	63%
		Barley													
Chicago	.....	116%	93½	100%	101½	101½	104%	103%	104%	106%	105½	105	103½	102%	103%
		Grain Sorghum													
Kansas City	.....	190	170	182½	184½	184	185	186	189	188	186½	183%	183	180½	182½



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Oakland, Cal.—The Elmhurst Feed Co. is repairing its building.

Clovis, Cal.—The Clovis Feed Mills is rebuilding its plant that was destroyed by fire recently.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange announced that effective Oct. 5 the daily range of quotations for rye futures shall not exceed 5c higher or lower than the previous close. The daily limit previously was 10c.

Bridgewater, N. S.—The Lunenburg Milling Co., maintained open house during the 1944, edition of the annual Bridgewater fair. Visitors to the fairs, and these were chiefly members of the farming families within a radius of about 75 miles, were invited to visit the feed plant and see it functioning. Special formulae are mixed in ton lots to the individual order. This service available anytime.—W. McN.

Toronto, Ont.—Frank B. Ham, president of Frank B. Ham & Co., Ltd., died recently. He had been associated with the Canadian grain trade since 1940. He organized his local firm in 1924 after serving as manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Calgary, Alta. Mr. Ham was a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

New Westminster, B. C.—R. J. Stevenson, 50, well known in grain and feed circles in western Canada, was found dead in his berth as a Canadian National Railways train arrived in Vancouver Sept. 24. He had been ill of a heart ailment for some time. Mr. Stevenson was born in the United States. Before entering the employ of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. in 1943 he was in charge of the feed department of the Searle Elvtr. Co. at Winnipeg.

Halifax, N. S.—A. G. Watson, regional sales manager of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., has been named to the board of directors of that company, succeeding the late C. H. Branchaud. Mr. Watson has been with the company since it was established in 1911, and recently was placed in charge of all sales for the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, with base at Halifax. Previously, he directed sales in Nova Scotia province, also from Halifax.—Wm. McN.

COLORADO

Sedgwick, Colo.—The Weibel Grain Co. has closed its elevator for an indefinite period and the business of the grain company is being concluded. Louis Schafer has been in charge of the plant, which is a part of the E. E. Weible estate.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—We recently completed a grain receiving dump which will hold about 10 tons of bulk grain. As soon as war restrictions are lifted and material is available we plan to install a new elevator leg with capacity of 1,200 bus. per hour; overhaul the plant, putting in two additional storage bins; a new roof; and install a new hammer mill with 50-h.p. motor.—Bish Bros., A. R. Bish.

Milliken, Colo.—The Williams Grain Co. has been sold to the Farmers Grain & Bean Ass'n of Denver. Robert Hilker arrived here as manager.

ILLINOIS

Ashland, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new truck scale.

Colchester, Ill.—The Colchester Elevator has been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Edinburg, Ill.—Rink & Scheib have purchased the Edinburg Farmers Grain Co. elevator and have taken possession.

Warsaw, Ill.—G. D. Hackmack, 76, who had been a coal and grain dealer here for many years, died recently.—P. J. P.

Altamont, Ill.—The foundation under one of the Altamont Lumber & Grain Co. storage warehouses has been repaired.

Cullom, Ill.—Ruben J. Hack, manager of the Cullom Co-operative Grain Co., and Mrs. Clara R. Avery were married recently.

Allerton, Ill.—The Harry Allen Grain Co. elevator has undergone repairs, among them corner sills of the outside walls having been replaced.

Shannon, Ill.—Joe Piesen of Lanark, who has been managing the Zuck elevator here, has purchased the business and is operating it as the Piesen Elvtr. Co.

Sheldon, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has installed a new hammer mill. A roof has been built from the east side of the building over the loading chutes.

Beckemeyer, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator, owned by H. H. Timmermann & Sons, is constructing a concrete storage bin with a 5,000 bus. capacity.—P. J. P.

Ivesdale, Ill.—The Ivesdale Co-operative Elvtr. Co. will more than double its capacity by installation of two concrete tanks nearing completion, to have a capacity of 30,000 bus.; bringing total capacity of the plant to about 50,000 bus.

Mira Station (Urbana p.o.), Ill.—Silver Bros. elevator that was severely damaged by the tornado that hit Champaign County Mar. 16, 1942, is being replaced by three new concrete tanks and supplemental wood structures. The new facilities will have storage capacity of 65,000 bus.

Carlyle, Ill.—August J. Keller, Belleville, Ill., attorney and former deputy circuit clerk, has purchased the Huegely Elvtr. Co. elevator, taking over the business on Oct. 1. The local feed store was included in the purchase. Mr. Keller will make improvements at the plant and add new equipment.

Speer, Ill.—A. J. Harty of Castleton, a former mayor of Wyoming, Ill., is new manager of the Speer Elvtr. Co. elevator, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Alta Stisser. The position has been filled since Mr. Stisser's death by Louis H. Rassler. Mr. Harty in previous years operated an elevator at Castleton.

Alhambra, Ill.—The Alhambra Grain & Feed Co. has completed construction of a building to be used for processing soybeans. E. S. Apple, manager, stated new equipment is being installed and the business is expected to be in full operation by November. The plant will have a handling capacity of 300,000 bus. of beans annually.

Evanston, Ill.—James Redding, 8, was injured critically Oct. 7 when he fell 30 ft. into a grain bin in an abandoned seed warehouse at Church St. and Maple Ave. At Evanston Hospital it was found he had suffered a skull fracture and internal injuries.

Savoy, Ill.—The Savoy Grain & Coal Co. has completed construction of two concrete tanks, 20 ft. in diameter and 60' ft. high, increasing storage capacity of the elevator about 35,000 bus. from 100,000 bus. The tanks will be used for soybean storage.

Pesotum, Ill.—The Pesotum Grain Co. is constructing two concrete tanks, each with a storage capacity of 25,000 bus., for soybean storage, bringing total storage capacity of the elevator to 165,000 bus. The new tanks are 88 ft high, with 25 ft. diameter, and are built north of the other elevator installations along the Illinois Central right-of-way.

Wapella, Ill.—Lawrence Delaney, Clinton, local grain and lumber dealer, sustained painful injuries to his hands and knees Sept. 25 when a piece of tin, used as a partial covering over an opening in a floor on which he was standing, gave way. His son, who was standing behind him, caught him in time to prevent him from falling through the opening.—P. J. P.

Polo, Ill.—Polo is holding its annual corn carnival Oct. 11 and 12. Plans have been made to entertain 12,000 visitors on the occasion. Elmer Davis, manager of the Rosentiel & Co. elevator here, is general chairman of the carnival and has spared no time or effort to provide two days of fun for the visitors. Service men and women home on furlough will be guests of honor.

Pauline (St. Joseph p.o.), Ill.—C. L. Reichard, owner of the local elevator, will have doubled storage capacity this season. A new 30,000-bu. concrete tank has been completed and new machinery is being installed. The elevator had storage capacity of 35,000 bus. Heavier demands for soybeans storage necessitated the additional facilities. Eickenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Polo, Ill.—E. H. Cassens of Morrison and John Fogle of Milledgeville have purchased the Schryver Feed Mill and taken possession of the business. The mill was operated by W. C. Schryver until last spring when he sold it to Walter Deneay of Mount Morris. The new owners plan to construct a new mill next spring if materials are available, otherwise, after the war is over.

Bloomington, Ill.—Grain dealers of Bloomington district held a dinner meeting Sept. 27 at the Rogers Hotel, when problems in handling and storing of the new soybean and corn crops were discussed and consideration was given the proposed revised definitions of "area of production" which affects exemption of country elevators from limitations of the wages and hours law.—P. J. P.

Belleville, Ill.—The state supreme court has reversed and remanded for a new trial here the St. Clair County circuit court conviction of Raymond Lynn, 41, who was sentenced to serve one to 20 years in the state penitentiary at Menard in July, 1943, for the Batdorf Feed Co. robbery here. Walter and William Batdorf, brothers, identified Lynn as the holdup man who robbed them of \$125 at their store in September, 1936, in Judge Maurice V. Joyce's court. He was brought here for trial after completing a sentence in the Missouri penitentiary for robbery.—P. J. P.

Greenville, Ill.—Louis Ledbetter, owner of Ledbetter Feed Store, has bought a building site here and will erect a building for his grain, feed and coal business.

Danville, Ill.—Walter E. Armstrong has resigned as president of Gaines Food Co., Inc., and heads a new company, Armstrong Food Co., capitalized at \$350,000, which will have its manufacturing facilities here and its executive offices and sales headquarters in Sherburne, N. Y. Mr. Armstrong is an experienced dog food manufacturer.

Thomasboro, Ill.—The Thomasboro Farmers Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. is building a concrete storage tank, 66 ft. high with 24-ft. diameter, storage capacity 25,000 bus. It will increase total storage capacity of the elevator to 125,000 bus. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract. A new warehouse is planned for construction in the future. Albert L. Schaeede is manager of the elevator.

Sadorus, Ill.—Storage capacity of eight Champaign County elevators will have been increased from 25,000 to 50,000 bus. each in time for the soybean harvest this fall. Additional tanks, principally for handling soybeans, are being installed here and at Pesotum, Savoy, Mira Station, Pauline, Thomasboro, Fulls Siding and Ivesdale. Total increase in the storage capacity of the county's elevators will be approximately 235,000 bus. The Sadorus Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has added two concrete tanks 60 ft. high and 24 ft. diameter, and will use six wood bins, the new elevator facilities replacing the 90-year-old east elevator which is being taken down. Total storage will be 55,000 bus. A small blaze, believed to have been started by a lighted cigaret thrown among shavings in the lower part of the new structure, was extinguished by the fire department recently with little damage resulting.

Delavan, Ill.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has enrolled the following new members since its annual convention in May: Paul A. Balbach, Pontiac; H. F. Cope, Potomac; Allison & Co., Greenview; Farmers Elevator Co., Jerseyville; Williams Grain Co., Arcola; Honeggers Feed Mills, Fairbury; Moore's Grain & Coal, Cambridge; The B. B. Milling Co., Emden; Corn Belt Elvtr., Fairbury; Roberts & Pearson, Alexis; Ford-Widholm Grain Co., Ashkum; Habben Bros., Agnew; Markwalder Grain Co., Cissna Park; Wayne Van Gundy, Ellsworth; Nobbe Elvtr. Co., Harvel; Smith-Sheaff Co., Holcomb; Dunn Bros., Kinsman; H. O. White & Son, Media; R. Cox & Son, Princeville; Albert Webb, Tennessee; Davis Grain Co., Arthur; Doyle & Dickinson Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago; Catlin Grain Co., Catlin; Frary & Frary, Prophetstown; Joe Schaefer & Sons, Springfield; Dale P. Walsh, Campus; Robinson Grain Co., Emington; De Long Elevator "A," Sadorus; Ed. Hish & Son Grain Co., Ridgeway; Graham Grain Co., Richards; George Swartz & Co., Greer; Braden & Boughton, Wellington; Peterson Grain Co., Farmer City; W. A. Litwiller Lbr. & Gr., Milledgeville; Frank Gibbons, Dwight; Arcola Grain Co., Arcola; The Scott Grain Co., West Ridge; Cheneyville Elvtr., Cheneyville; G. E. Long Elvtr., Fountain Creek; Whalen Grain Co., Waverly; Alvin Grain Co., Alvin; L. N. Bowman, Winnebago; Rader's Grain Co., Cooper Station.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y.

Elmwood, Ill.—Bill Butler is the new manager of the Elmwood Elvtr. Co. elevator. He formerly was with the Stronghurst (Ill.) Grain & Merchandise Co. for 17 years.

CHICAGO NOTES

The amendment to Rule 229 raising the brokerage fee on 5,000-bu. lots to 20 cents per 1,000 bus. was adopted by a vote of members of the Board of Trade Oct. 4, by 220 to 162.

A. C. Askelof won the first low net prize at the second annual golf tournament of the Chicago Feed Club, held Sept. 21 at the Calumet Country Club. Other golf prize winners were E. P. MacNicol, D. C. Griffiths, Jay Burns, Jr., J. P. Widlar, Carl Schinke, G. G. Van Patten, George F. Barrett, John Patton and A. C. Adams. The annual meeting of the club will be held the evening of Oct. 20.

INDIANA

Wabash, Ind.—New machinery for the Farm Bureau Soybean Mill has arrived and is being installed. Operation is expected to get underway soon.

Wayland, Ind.—Master Feed Mill of Wayland, Inc., has been incorporated, 1,000 shares n.p.v. Incorporators are: Dale W. McMillen, Jr., G. C. Thomas, Edward T. Schele.

Crete, Ind.—The Bowen Elevator has been sold to D. B. Shaw, who has been manager of the business for the past several years. He will operate the elevator as the Shaw Grain Co.

Frankton, Ind.—James Melville Holland, 29, associated with his father, J. B. Holland, in the grain and farm implement business here, died at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis recently.

Alexandria, Ind.—I have sold my mill and elevator property to Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., to be operated through the same company at Anderson, Ind. Jess Manlove will be manager of both.—Chas. F. Naber.

Herbst, Ind.—Verlin H. Paul has purchased the Herbst Grain Co. elevator from John Nesbitt. Mr. Paul stated he plans to install a new hammer mill and will equip his plant to give first class service to farmers of the community. Mr. Paul, in addition to grinding feed, plans to sell fertilizer, seeds, coal and commercial feeds.

Decatur, Ind.—A special meeting was held at the Truck Scale House, Central Soya Co., the evening of Oct. 2, when instructions were given on the uniform grading standards for soybeans. The meeting was held under auspices of the Northeastern Indiana Hay, Grain & Feed Ass'n., Phillip E. Legge, pres., A. E. Lief, sec'y.

Frankfort, Ind.—Swift & Co. will construct a modern soybean oil mill here, building operations probably to get started this winter, inability to get early delivery of processing equipment preventing immediate construction. A battery of reinforced concrete tanks, a processing and extraction building, a utility building and an office will be erected on the 24-acre plant site.

Amo, Ind.—Etna Lefforge has sold the Amo Milling Co. mill to Walter Whitecotton & Son of New Ross, who have taken charge of the business. Mr. Lefforge was owner and operator of the mill for the past 18 years. John P. Whitecotton, the son, who has been manager of the elevator at Lynnville for the past eight years before it was destroyed by fire a month ago, will have charge of the local plant.

Greencastle, Ind.—Harley Miller, president of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and owner of the Miller Grain Co., represented Indiana at a meeting of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, at Albany, N. Y., last week. The non-partisan organization conference was attended by delegates from more than 300 organizations, representing 100 different types of industry in every state.

Seymour, Ind.—The Farmers Supply Co., Inc., has been organized, to do a general poultry and cattle feed business; 500 shares of capital stock, \$100 a share; incorporators: John L. Williams, Louis Strietelmeier and Nancy N. Williams.

North Liberty, Ind.—The North Liberty Elvtr., Inc., has been organized, to deal in grains, commercial livestock feeds, poultry feeds, etc.; 1,000 shares, n.p.v.; incorporators, Dale W. McMillen, Jr., G. C. Thomas, Edward T. Schele.

Bremen, Ind.—The Lapaz Grain Co. has sold the Bremen Elevator to Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne. The elevator will be operated by Sunshine Stores, Inc., which is the retail division of Allied Mills and will continue in business as the Bremen Elvtr. Co. Peter Vander Velde, who had been manager of Sunshine Stores in Alliance, O., for six years, is now co-manager of the local plant with Chester Hill, who has been operator for a number of years for the Lapaz Grain Co.

Princeton, Ind.—Two hundred persons, including Pres. Edward C. Elliott, of Purdue University, gathered at the Princeton Country Club on the night of Oct. 3 to pay tribute to southern Indiana wheat growing champions. Dr. Elliott especially mentioned the late John L. Igleheart, of Igleheart Bros., Inc., of Evansville, whose efforts and money started the wheat improvement program in southern Indiana. Earl Heseman, president of Igleheart Bros., Inc., presented Rudolph Hoefling, of Vanderburgh County with a gold watch in honor of being the new wheat growing champion.—W. B. C.

Kouts, Ind.—The Matt Heinold Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, nearly a year in construction, is near completion, and Mr. Heinold stated, should be in operation by Oct. 1. The building is 94 ft. high and has a storage capacity of 32,000 bus., with eight tanks. Two two-ton feed mixers and a 25-ton scale have been installed along with other modern equipment for handling and storage of grains, and a drier will be added in the near future. The elevator walls have been covered with asbestos siding and are receiving a coat of white paint. Mr. Heinold has been in the grain business since 1937. He owns and operates another local elevator.

IOWA

Hamlin, Ia.—S. M. Peterson has sold his Hamlin Grain Co. to Nelson V. Strong who has taken charge of the business.

Grinnell, Ia.—The Grinnell Grain Co. recently installed a new Steintle Moisture Tester at its elevator and purchased a new truck, Art Maron, manager, announced.

Slater, Ia.—George Jennings of Cambridge is new manager of the H. L. Munn Co. elevator, succeeding Jack Reinertson who is manager of an elevator at Roland.

Marcus, Ia.—Harold Stientjes of Larrabee, Ia., has succeeded Ralph E. Scott as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Scott has accepted a similar position at Manson, Ia.

Hamburg, Ia.—Fire completely destroyed a large corn crib at the Good Seed & Grain Co. the night of Oct. 3. In addition to the crib a truck and a quantity of hay was destroyed.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Dwarfies Corp., manufacturers of breakfast food, resumed production Sept. 25. The factory was damaged extensively by fire on Sept. 7, much of the loss due to water.

Manly, Ia.—The Manly Soybean Plant held open house on Oct. 2 when residents of the community and surrounding neighborhoods were invited to call and inspect the plant, which is in full operation.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—The Kash for Kobs cob feed mill is ready for installation of machinery. The plant will be equipped with modern machinery, with production capacity of a car load of cob meal daily.

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Fayette, Ia.—The Fayette Soybean Mill will build a grain elevator. Welts Co., Inc., has the general contract.

Fremont, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Fremont Elevator the night of Oct. 1 and took about \$4 from the cash drawer.

Atlantic, Ia.—The Atlantic Feed, Seed & Grain Co. observed Gooch day Sept. 30, when the public was invited to enjoy pancakes and coffee at the company's office. Many door prizes were given away on the occasion.

Halfa (Armstrong p.o.), Ia.—Fred C. Pietersen, who recently sold the Halfa Elvtr. Co. elevator to the Farmers Grain & Product Co., has been seriously ill following a heart attack. He is once more able to leave his home.

Des Moines, Ia.—Hugh Kelley, local feed manufacturer, has been appointed to represent the feed industry on the Iowa feed advisory committee to the A.A.A. He succeeds Chris Miller, who moved to Minneapolis, Minn.

Booneville, Ia.—Hugh Kelley of the Kelley Feeds, Inc., has purchased the local elevator and is repairing the building and adding a new truck scale. Mr. Kelley will carry on a retail business in connection with operation of the elevator.

Chariton, Ia.—The Stewart & Co. elevator has been sold to the Dannen Feed Mills of St. Joseph, Mo. Immediate possession was given and the new owner will begin operation of the business soon, as a grain buying and selling center and will handle feeds.

Gilman, Ia.—H. E. Jenks has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, effective next March at the close of the elevator year. Mr. Jenks has been manager for 24 years and plans to take an extended vacation. Bruce Doane of Gilman will succeed him.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Fire that broke out in one of the grain legs between two large bins of grain at the Omaha Elvtr. Co. elevator recently caused mechanical damage estimated at \$1,500. The fire is believed to have been caused by friction of a conveyor. Both bins of grain were seriously water soaked, Supt. Vincent Blum, stated.

Belmond, Ia.—A. B. Ostrand, federal licensed grain inspector, opened his local office on Oct. 2 in Belmond township hall building. Belmond arrangements were officially approved for a federal grain inspection early in August. Mr. Ostrand comes here after many years experience as chief inspection agent in Kansas City and Des Moines territories.

Madrid, Ia.—The business interests of Soderlund Bros. have been purchased by the Polk City Grain Co. of Polk City, possession given Oct. 10. The new owners will operate the business along the same lines as it has been operated in the past, but expect to handle a full line of feeds, grain, farm seeds and coal. Some remodeling and improving will be done when materials are available. The new owner operates elevators at Polk City, Herrold and Pleasantville. The sale ended a partnership which had existed, with one change, over a period of 31 years.

Belmond, Ia.—The Belmond Chamber of Commerce was host to a grain grading meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall the evening of Sept. 28, at which north central Iowa grain dealers, soybean processors, A.A.A. chairmen and county extension directors from surrounding counties and Iowa State College extension men were present. Willis B. Combs, extension service marketing specialist of Chicago, was present and showed pictures and directed actual grading demonstrations. R. C. Bentley, Iowa State College, discussed good farm practices. A. B. Ostrand, federal grain inspector, demonstrated the use of grading equipment. Walter Flumerfelt, manager of General Mills local operations, discussed discounts and grading factors under the C.C.C. contract.

Walnut, Ia.—Kenneth Riley moved his family here from Tekamah, Neb., recently. Mr. Riley and Ray Peters recently purchased a half interest in a local grain elevator. Mr. and Mrs. Peters also are moving here from Tekamah.

Lake Mills, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator is being remodeled and repaired. George Smith has the contract. A block building 24x28 ft in size will be erected as an extension to the main building, to house a feed grinder and mixer. A new crusher and an electrically operated overhead lift will be installed.

KANSAS

Gridley, Kan.—Aaron Ott recently resigned from his position at the Sauder Elevator.

Zarah, Kan.—Elmer Renner, farmer, has purchased the Zarah Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Mentor, Kan.—The James B. Major elevator was damaged by recent high winds.—P. J. P.

Cedar Vale, Kan.—The Cedar Vale Co-op. Co. has gone out of business.—Paul Buchele, sec'y.

Bluff City, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co.'s grain office building has been sold and removed to a farm southeast of here.

Clyde, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed new head drive on the elevator leg, a truck dump and a 10-h.p. motor.

Piper, Kan.—William H. Miller, 59, who was chief engineer for the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company for 32 years, died Sept. 27.—G. M. H.

Bluff City, Kan.—The Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. of Wichita has purchased the Ed Jess residence property for its manager's occupancy.

Ellis, Kan.—Dan Schumacher recently resigned as manager of the Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n and has been succeeded by Lawrence Schubert, formerly with the Co-op. Oil Co.

Hayne (Liberal p.o.), Kan.—Elvin House, manager of the Security Elevator, reported his home had been entered and robbed recently, the burglar taking jewelry, money and canned goods.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Consumers Co-operative Ass'n will build a soybean mill here, to cost \$150,000. Construction will start immediately, and the first beans should be milled in about ninety days. The Dalton Construction Co. will build the plant.—G. M. H.

El Dorado, Kan.—C. E. Wolf, owner of the alfalfa mill which began operations here recently, addressed the Rotary Club recently, his subject, the alfalfa processing industry.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The Co-op. Alfalfa Mill suffered a breakdown that stopped operations for several days when one of the blades of one of the large fans broke. A. A. Hassenpflug is manager of the plant.

Burlington, Kan.—T. T. Kelly has been appointed receiver of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. located on the Santa Fe track, which decided to go out of business following the resignation of its manager, Al Chrisman.

Wakefield, Kan.—Otto Breggemann recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator, effective Jan. 1, due to ill health. He has been manager for eight years during which time the firm has enjoyed a wonderful business.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The newly organized Ark Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. is experiencing difficulty in getting sufficient manpower to operate a 24 hour schedule. No building has been constructed around the big dehydrator as yet but officials hope to have one erected before winter sets in.

Overbrook, Kan.—T. A. Hupp has retired as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator after 26 years of service. Lloyd Myers of Waverly has succeeded him, taking over his new duties Oct. 1. Mr. Myers has had 12 years experience with the Star Grain & Lumber Co. of Waverly.

Bluff City, Kan.—Mrs. Alvin Cook is acting as temporary manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator and is being assisted by Gerald Lee, who oversees the feed grinding. Mr. Cook is the Wallingford manager at Blackstone and has assisted Mr. Lee during the busy season.

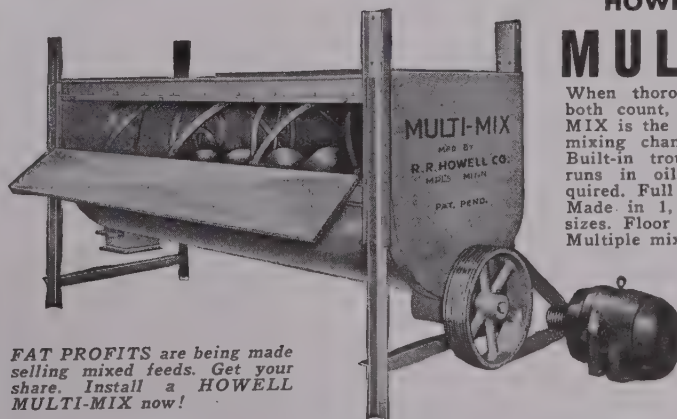
Manhattan, Kan.—Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in Kansas, said recently that about 75 carloads of wooden bins have been ordered shipped from Kansas to Texas so farmers in the Lone Star State can have them for storing grain sorghums.—G. M. H.

Johnson, Kan.—H. O. Wales, former county agent, will succeed Lawson Tucker as manager of the Johnson Co-op. Grain Co., to take over his new duties Jan. 1. Meantime he is familiarizing himself with the business. Mr. Tucker, manager for the past four years, will devote his entire time to farming.

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Atchison, Kan.—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. will remodel its feed mill, install new ingredient bins, and a conveyor for mill feeds. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Home, Kan.—Roy Lewis has sold his elevator to the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo. Wallace Backman is new manager. Mr. Lewis will remain here and operate a seed store.

Chanute, Kan.—The grain elevator which has stood west of the Santa Fe tracks for a half century, is being taken down to make room for a modern elevator when building materials are released, according to Ruth and Ralph Benedict, owners. The land is the property of the Santa Fe, and has been leased by the Benedicts.—G. M. H.

Grenola, Kan.—The Grenola Mill & Elvtr. Co. has sold its plant to Durbin & Sheel of Moline, Kan., who are operating the business under the firm name of Grenola Elevator, with John Bacus as manager. J. R. Demmitt, who operated the Grenola Mill & Elvtr. Co., met with an accident last March which resulted in the loss of his right hand.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills will launch an expansion program that will add feed mixing facilities and allow the mill to manufacture several grades of flour. E. P. Mitchell, president of Flour Mills of America, which owns and operates the Goodlander plant, recently announced. A four-story structure, 120 x 150 ft. is being constructed on the site formerly occupied by the Nichols Wire Co. warehouse, J. H. Tillotson has the contract.

Savonburg, Kan.—Roy Singer of Moran, associated with the Lam Grain Co. of Moran, have purchased the J. H. Viets elevator and interests here, including farm implements and equipment and repairs and also the Savonburg Lumber Yards, and will operate the local business as Singer & Sons. Roy Singer is manager of the new firm, taking charge of the business Oct. 1. He recently disposed of his stock raising and farming implements at Moran. The Lam Grain Co.'s mill and elevator at Moran is managed by W. W. Lam; its machinery and repair business managed by Howard O. Barnes, and the Moran Hatchery, managed by Ray Myers.

KENTUCKY

Cynthiana, Ky.—Isaac Newton Lair, 73, manager of the Crescent Milling Co., died on his farm in Nicholas County, on Oct. 4.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Construction of a \$1,000,000 grain elevator on the Ohio River here is planned by the Indiana Grain Co-operative, M. D. Guild, Indianapolis, manager of the co-operative recently announced, in order to be able to handle river or barge grain to better advantage. It is planned to start work as soon as priorities on materials and labor can be had. The plant will be of concrete and steel. Indiana Grain Co-operative, which has an elevator at 1340 West Ormsby Ave., representing the former Zorn, or Gold Proof Milling Co. elevator plant, through Frank G. Rankin, local manager, announced the company has leased 300 ft. of frontage on the river at Preston St. as location for the new plant. Louisville has become of increasing importance in the grain trade, as shown a few months ago when Continental Grain Co. purchased the former Callahan & Sons elevator.—A. W. W.

Richwood (Walton p.o.), Ky.—A distillery and flour mill will be constructed on the site of the former Richwood Distillery, within a few months, Paul C. Dant, Owensboro, Ky., announced. Mr. Dant has purchased the former Richwood grounds from George M. Tandy, Milton, and will start construction of the flour mill at once, the distillery to be built after Jan. 1. Mr. Dant expects to have his mill ready to process this year's grain crops. The old distillery foundations will be used. The new mill will be known as the Trimble Mills, Inc., and the distillery as the Paul C. Dant Distillery Corp.

MICHIGAN

Chesaning, Mich.—The Chesaning Farmers Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock to \$10,000 preferred and \$60,000 common.

Wyandotte, Mich.—John A. Latta, owner of a feed store here, died at the Ford Hospital, Detroit, Sept. 26 after a long illness.

MINNESOTA

Ada, Minn.—The Ada Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill.

Chatfield, Minn.—The 66-year-old Van Dusen elevator at the foot of Second St., has been razed. The lumber has been sold for construction of houses in Rochester, Minn.

Morris, Minn.—Ray Ballinger, 35, De Kalb Agr. Ass'n corn dealer, was killed instantly when his automobile was struck by a trolley car on highway No. 59 on the outskirts of town.

Bristol (Preston p.o.), Minn.—Mark Ravenhorst of Austin has purchased from Mrs. L. H. Broadwater the Bristol Center Store and will do feed grinding and mixing as well as handle a full line of feeds, operating the business as a general store.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Charles McCartney, for a number of years manager of the Minneapolis plant of the Ralston Purina Co., resigned effective Oct. 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gustav A. Haertel, 88, for 50 years owner of the Haertel Feed & Seed Co. until his retirement 10 years ago, died Sept. 25.

Factors affecting grain transportation were discussed by W. L. Harvey, district manager of the car service division, Ass'n of American Railroads, at a meeting of the Minneapolis chapter, Society of Grain Elvtr. Supts., on the evening of Oct. 3. A buffet luncheon at Freddie's Cafe preceded the meeting.

MISSOURI

Kehoka, Mo.—We wish to rebuild and modernize our elevator next year if material is available.—Wiss & Wiss.

Robertson, Mo.—The old Florissant Valley Co-operative Elevator has been razed to clear the airline to Lambert-St. Louis Airfield.

Bethany, Mo.—The ground surrounding the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator has been graded and leveled and the area surfaced with chat.

Fortuna, Mo.—The Fortuna Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized as a co-operative and will be known as the M.F.A. Co-operative Ass'n of Fortuna, Herman Maldiman, manager, announced. Complete change will be effected by the first of the year.

Smithfield (Carl Junction p.o.), Mo.—C. T. Morris stated the Smithfield Flour Mill is in operation again after an enforced idleness of months caused by the record flood that swept Center Creek Valley in May, 1943, on which occasion the mill was filled with water to a depth of four feet.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Mr. Austa Wintrade Kidder, 93, widow of Rowe E. Kidder, owner of the old R. E. Kidder Mills, died Oct. 6.—G. M. H.

Kansas City, Kan.—Raymond E. Gott, 48, general traffic manager of the Nutrene Mills, Inc., died Sept. 25, at his home in Grandview, Mo., after a long illness.—G. M. H.

As a result of the strike of workers in Kansas City flour mills that went into effect Oct. 3, mills were placed in the position of having large quantities of wheat being tempered, and much of this would sour, for it could not be handled and there were no men at work who could turn the wheat in an effort to keep it from going out of condition.

E. L. Rickel of the E. L. Rickel Grain Co., is becoming a stronger booster than ever for the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Always vitally interested in the improvement of Kansas wheat, Mr. Rickel this year has a large acreage of Kansas wheat land planted with certified seed. This fall he planted certified Comanche wheat in the counties of Bloom, Tribune, and Hoisington, while the Pawnee strain he planted in Niles, Republic and Belleville Counties.—G. M. H.

Wilbert S. Holte, 53, assistant superintendent of Cargill, Inc., Milwaukee Elevators, 6900 Scarritt Ave., was injured fatally when he fell 80 ft. down an open elevator shaft Sept. 13. He was found by workmen and died after he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Holte had gone to the bin floor, Eric Matson, superintendent, said and had fallen from there, altho the elevator car was a floor higher and the door of the shaft on the bin floor was in place. Matson said the elevator was in working condition. Mr. Holte had been an employee of the elevator 20 years.

MONTANA

Straw, Mont.—Fire damaged the elevator of the Montana Flour Mills Co. on Sept. 22.

Forsyth, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged recently by high winds.

Billings, Mont.—A. Raymond Thurston, 60, who had been engaged in the elevator and grain business, died recently of a stomach ailment.

Great Falls, Mont.—The seed processing plant of the Montana Oil & Feed Co. will be ready for operation in the near future, J. R. Simpson, manager, announced. Arrangements have been made for storage and oil will go to the navy while feed pellets will go to local stock feeders.

NEBRASKA

Brainard, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has been given a new coat of paint.

North Platte, Neb.—A. G. Garver and son, Harold Garver, have opened the North Side Feed Co.

Ord, Neb.—The Saunders Mills have opened a testing laboratory here, with Mrs. J. A. Kovanda testing and analyzing samples.

Nora, Neb.—Mrs. Chester Shipman severely injured her foot when she fell on the steps at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator recently.



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Grafton, Neb.—The Grafton Grain Co. is installing new conveyor and giving the elevator a general over hauling. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire that broke out in the corner of the bins where the stoker coal is stored at the Farmers Elevator, was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Big Springs, Neb.—We have purchased a one-ton Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer and soon will be mixing a full line of commercial feeds. —Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Paul, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Howell Head Drive, and replaced its old feed mill with a new hammer mill. Tillotson Const. Co. did the work.

Laurel, Neb.—The W. C. Peck elevator and mill was threatened by fire that started in the motor room Sept. 23. The blaze was brought under control before the fire department arrived, the loss small.

Petersburg, Neb.—William Thomas, 77, retired employee of the Crowell Elvtr. Co., died unexpectedly Sept. 19. He had been employed by the elevator company, with plants here and at Raeville, for 30 years.

Superior, Neb.—The Sargent & Co. elevator and feed mixing plant have been sold to Eberhart & Simpson, Salina, Kan., who took possession of the property Oct. 1. The business will be continued along the same line as in the past.

Bixby, Neb.—The Bixby Non-Stock Co-operative Ass'n has been organized, taking over the Bixby elevator Oct. 1, formerly operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. Gilbert Trautman, who has been manager will continue in that capacity for the new company. The company will buy and sell grain and deal in livestock and poultry.

Alliance, Neb.—The Alliance Safflower Co. held a business meeting recently when the growth, processing and future development of safflower was discussed by four men who have made studies and experiments with safflower: Frank Rabak of Beltsville, Md., who has had nearly 15 years' experience growing safflower in this country; Dr. Leo M. Christensen, director of the Chemurgy Project of the University of Nebraska, and Dr. Keim and Carl E. Classen of the University of Nebraska. Consideration also was given the question of building a plant and shipping safflower elsewhere for processing, or whether another concern will be permitted to come in and process it independently.

Omaha, Neb.—When a flash of fire flared through the Brown Hay & Feed Co. building recently, Frank Brown, owner, his wife and two customers narrowly escaped injury. Mr. Brown noticed the flames from the alley and by the time he rushed into the office where Mrs. Brown was working, the blaze had spread over 100 ft. He, with the others in the office, barely escaped from the building when the entire office was a mass of flames. Mr. Brown estimated the loss in hay, grain and feed alone at \$20,000. The fire spread so quickly he was unable to reach a cash drawer in the office to save \$100 that was in it. Two boys, 9 and 13 years old, were held by police for allegedly starting the fire, following an investigation of the arson department of the fire department into its cause. It was stated the boys, one of whom had run away from home early in the week, had been smoking in the store and dropped a lighted match. Leaving a few minutes later, they looked back and saw the place in flames and ran home.

Syracuse, Neb.—Fire started by spontaneous combustion did a small amount of damage at the Syracuse City Mills recently. Joe Schroeder, manager, discovered the fire, called the fire department and then began playing water on the blaze, holding it in check until firemen arrived.

Holdredge, Neb.—J. L. Guinan, representative of the Missouri Valley Farm Residue Co., was here recently, after a local contract to operate a cob mill and ship five carloads of ground corn cobs per week to the Iowa firm. Holdredge must supply the building to house the mill, which Missouri Valley will supply, and the contractor to operate and finance the business.

NEW ENGLAND

Durham, N. H.—Chas. A. Smart, a grain dealer here until his retirement several years ago, is dead after a long illness.

Albion, Me.—Libby Bros., are producing corn meal, grist flour, cracked corn, corn and oat chop, under their own branding consisting of the firm name.—W. McN.

East Poland, Me.—Bailey Bros., are manufacturing corn, oat, dairy, scratch, growing feeds and laying mash, all under the Bailey Bros. branding.—W. McN.

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. DePass, former sec'y of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, died at his home in Watertown, Mass., on Sept. 20. He had served the Exchange for a number of years until his retirement about a year ago.

NEW YORK

Wolcott, N. Y.—A fire originating with a short circuit in a gasoline pump motor damaged the garage building and equipment of Engleson & Van Liere, Inc., Sept. 15.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Max F. Cohn, president of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., has been named a member of a 15-man O.P.A. advisory com'te of jobbers and wholesalers of feed ingredients other than grain.

New York, N. Y.—Edward M. King has been elected president of the Gaines Food Co., Inc., dog food manufacturers, to succeed W. E. Armstrong, resigned. For many years Mr. King has held executive positions with General Foods.

NORTH DAKOTA

Valley City, N. D.—A belt, slipping on a motor at the top of the Occident Elevator burst into flame early Oct. 1, causing a small loss.

Minto, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently sustained some property damage when a truck broke thru the driveway approach rail at the elevator.

Max, N. D.—The Osborn-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire that started in the cupola early Oct. 1. Two auxiliary storage tanks also burned.

Frazier, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator is paying patronage dividends of 5c per bushel on all grain handled thruout the year, and no stockholders meeting will be held. Alfonso Malusky is manager.

Berwick, N. D.—The Fairview Milling Co.'s office was damaged by fire recently. While the interior of the office was ruined the flames did not get into the elevator proper. Lewis Grove, manager, stated. Defective wiring is believed to have started the fire.

Brantford, N. D.—Fire believed to have been started by lightning destroyed the Farmers Union Elevator early Sept. 18. A large quantity of grain was stored in the elevator. Guy Richter has been manager of the business.

Bergen, N. D.—Two 6,000-bu. storage tanks for grain at the O. & M. Elevator burst recently, the stored wheat pouring out on the ground. The tanks were built two years ago. W. O. Helstedt is manager of the elevator.

Southam, N. D.—William Stewart, the new owner of the Southam Elevator, recently installed a new boot tank, a 28 x 9 ft. scale, installed a double distributor spout, and made an addition to its driveway. The M. J. Benson Co. had the contract.

Brocket, N. D.—The Brocket Grain Co. recently installed a new scale in Elevator No. 1, moving the old scale to its Elevator No. 2. Braces were replaced and new ones added to the under structure of the No. 1 elevator, the M. J. Benson Co. doing the work.

Rock Lake, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., Clarence A. Olson, manager, has installed a new all steel manlift that replaces the old stairway. A Strong-Scott Telescoping Truck Lift was installed and general repairing done, the M. J. Benson Co. doing the work.

Knox, N. D.—Plans are being made to build additional storage space as soon as materials are available by the Farmers Union Elevator. The elevator handled 234,809 bus. of grain for net earnings of \$9,469 during the past fiscal year. Lawrence Boatz is manager. The present elevator has a storage capacity of 25,000 bus.

Buxton, N. D.—Fire believed to have been caused by friction due to the slipping of a lift belt at the top of the building destroyed the Farmers Union elevator here Sept. 25, resulting in a loss estimated at \$100,000. The fire started about 6 p.m. and was believed to have been stamped out, but several hours later the lift belt broke at the top and burst into flames that spread thruout the building as it fell inside the structure from the top to the ground floor. The building is a complete loss and the 60,000 bus. of grain can be used only for feed. The flames were prevented from spreading to the elevator annex. Selmer Erford suffered minor injuries when he fell 20 feet and several others were trapped temporarily in the burning building as the lift belt crashed.

OHIO

Wellston, O.—Frank Gibson has purchased the feed store operated by the late Homer Patterson.

Plymouth, O.—The Plymouth Grain Elevator, George R. Rogers, proprietor, recently installed a new corn sheller.

Fostoria, O.—The Mennel Milling Co. on Sept. 16 suffered a fire loss, the blaze originating at a head pulley.

Payne, O.—The alfalfa mill north of the Nickel Plate tracks recently was damaged by fire that broke out in a drier.

Dover, O.—Joseph C. Miller, 76, who retired last February after 57 years as manager of the Hardesty Milling Co., died Sept. 12.

Gallipolis, O.—The Bell-Shaw mill property has been sold to Maggied Bros. The mill machinery was sold and removed some time ago.

Rossford, O.—C. W. Mays, who has been connected with the Larrowe Division of General Mills, Inc., here for 27 years, resigned recently. For the past 11 years he had been plant manager for the company.



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MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS
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Blanchester, O.—The Henry Feldman Feed & Poultry Co. plant has been purchased by George Weidner, Kenia feed man, who has taken charge of the business.

Hilliards, O.—The Russell Grain Co. is building a new feed warehouse. Plans are being made to hold a grand opening with public dancing and other entertainment when the building is completed.

Lewisburg, O.—Fire originating around the fuel pump at the local elevator owned by the Preble County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n recently damaged the engine room. The fact the room is fire proof and separated from all inflammable materials, prevented a serious fire.

Eldean, O.—Fire believed to have started in a corn crib at Altman Mills, early Sept. 26, damaged grain and mash and several thousand bushels of corn in the drier section, loss estimated at \$10,000. This was the second fire in about eight months at the mill, the first resulting in a loss estimated at \$200,000.

Marion, O.—D. W. McMillen, Sr., founder and president of the Central Soya Co., Inc., and the McMillen Feed Mills, was guest of honor at a banquet at Hotel Harding, Sept. 21. More than 300 persons, including executives of the McMillen feed manufacturing plant here, Ohio dealers for the McMillen company, and Marion city officials were in attendance.

Ohio City, O.—Holland Pioneer Mills, Inc., will operate a soybean processing plant here, beginning in November. G. A. Holland, president of the company, announced recently. The plant, representing an investment of \$60,000, will produce 50 tons of soybean oil meal daily when it starts operations, this amount to be increased to 100 tons per day next spring, officials stated.

Marion, O.—Fire originating in a drier and spreading to highly combustible dust burned the processing plant of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., formerly Old Fort Mills, the night of Sept. 24. Unofficial estimate of the damage placed the loss at \$35,000. Wayne Zerkel, plant manager, stated the fire was confined to one department and that other departments of the plant are continuing in full operation.

Fostoria, O.—Louis A. Mennel, 66, chairman of the board of the Mennel Milling Co., died Sept. 29 while sleeping. Mr. Mennel had been a member of the Toledo Board of Trade since 1910, and had completed 50 years with the Mennel Milling Co. He first entered the business in 1894, as an associate of his father, the Harter Milling Co. The first Harter Mill, of which the Mennel Milling Co., is a successor, was destroyed by fire on Christmas eve, 1897. The present two-unit plant was placed in operation a few months later in Fostoria, and general offices were established in Toledo. With his brother, Mark N. Mennel, president of the firm, he helped develop a large export business for the firm and established country elevators. The company manufactures flour and feed, and handles grain.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa, Okla.—The Union Equity Grain Exchange recently installed a new car dumper.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. is repairing its feed mill and installing new equipment.

Norman, Okla.—The Hugh Roberts Grain Co. has leased the E. L. Massey Feed, Grain & Coal Co., and is operating it as the Hugh Roberts Grain Co.

Fletcher, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain & Feed, operated by Page Wheeler, has closed its business here. Mr. Page stated the elevator may remain closed for some time.

Dawson, Okla.—We have just completed construction of our elevator and feed mill, built to replace the grain elevator that burned Oct. 7, 1943, and now have one of the finest small elevators and feed plants in the southwest.—Sanders Feed Mills.

Elgin, Okla.—I have closed my grain and feed business at Fletcher, Okla., and have moved to Elgin where I am opening a new business in the same line. I may build an elevator if I can get the material.—Wheeler Grain & Feed, Page Wheeler.

Atoka, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. is remodeling and repairing its building. The business offices were remodeled, grain storage space was increased, grain dumps for unloading by truck or rail were constructed and a hammer mill was installed, Burris Clear, manager, announced.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Dedication of the new elevator and mill of Farmers Union was celebrated with a program of music and radio broadcasts in the afternoon followed by a banquet in the evening to which a cordial invitation was extended to members and prospective members to attend.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Whithroy, Wash.—The Seattle Warehouse collapsed Sept. 2 and between 35,000 and 40,000 bus. of bulk wheat poured out on the ground.

Spokane, Wash.—Ralph Walton is moving his Walton Feed Store to new quarters in a building recently purchased from the Okanogan Lumber Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Elmer William Murphy, 63, prominent grain broker who for many years made his home in Auburn, Wash., died at his home here, Sept. 27.—F. K. H.

American Falls, Ida.—The Power County Grain Growers Co-operative new elevator, one of the largest grain elevators in Idaho, is nearing completion. It is 147 ft. high and 40 ft. square. Its storage capacity is 200,000 bus. of grain.

Clallam Bay, Wash.—Construction is underway on the \$30,000 feed mill and mixing plant of the Clallam Co-op. Ass'n. Paul Pool, manager, stated the structure will be 30x40 ft. and 50 ft. high, with a milling capacity three times that of the old plant.

Redmond, Ore.—A piece of flat rock that got into the grinder at the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co.'s feed mixing department Sept. 18, became heated and started a fire in the ground grain being discharged. The blaze, which was making headway in the bottom of one of the legs, was detected and extinguished by employees. No damage resulted, J. F. Short, owner, stated.

Odessa, Wash.—John Hopp, Jr., has completed construction of a combined grain elevator and garage at his farm home near here. Ground space is devoted to the garage, the elevator rising above this. The leg runs up the outside of the structure.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers are razing 100 ft. of a warehouse structure purchased from the Pacific Coast Elevator several years ago, removing the building in order to provide a fire break between the company's holdings, thus establishing a cheaper insurance rate.

Spokane, Wash.—Fred L. Dashiell, 70, widely known grain man in the Inland Empire, died at the Deaconess Hospital, Sept. 27. For years Mr. Dashiell was with the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. For 12 years he was manager of a chain of warehouses for the Camas Prairie Grain Growers, co-operative at Fairfield, Ida.—F. K. H.

Yakima, Wash.—Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n., Inc., members have been invited to enjoy a general good time on Oct. 13 by Yakima district, with Lorin Markham, district governor of Yakima, and the members of his district as hosts. A social hour from 6 to 7 p.m. will be followed by a banquet at 7 o'clock. Jim McCormack, manager of Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n., Inc., stated a good time is assured every one who attends.

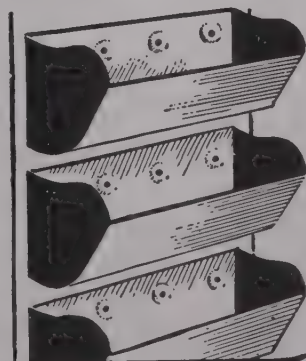
Seattle, Wash.—S. C. Armstrong, for 25 years manager of the grain department at the Fisher Flouring Mills, was honored by his colleagues at the Seattle Grain Exchange at a testimonial dinner Sept. 22, at the Arctic Club, where it was announced he would retire from active business Oct. 1. Mr. Armstrong operated a line of elevators in Washington and Montana for years before joining the milling firm's staff. He helped organize the Seattle Grain Exchange and served as its first president, and has been on its board of trustees continuously since.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Western Soybean Mills is building a warehouse, 80 ft. sq., of cement blocks, to cost about \$9,000. The Leader Const. Co. has the contract.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Western Soybean Mills after finishing the heavy run of 1943 soybeans closed down temporarily while employees checked over machinery for signs of possible wear.

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If you really want your elevator legs to be ready for any "peak" or "rush" condition—look to "Nu-Hy" Buckets to put your house in order. "Nu-Hy" Buckets are scientifically designed to give you the highest potential capacity your legs are capable of delivering. They permit closest possible spacing on the belt—they hold more—deliver more and eliminate premature spillage and backlegging. You can obtain all the advantages of "Nu-Hy" Buckets without altering your present legs. Let us make a case study of your operations, without obligation, to submit guaranteed recommendations.

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PENNSYLVANIA

Butler, Pa.—P. J. Oesterling & Son, Inc., have bought the Klinger Mill and are turning it into a feed milling and mixing plant.

SOUTHEAST

Roanoke, Va.—The Roanoke City Mills will build a 125,000-bus. concrete elevator adjacent to its feed mill. The elevator will have 13 bins, two elevator legs, a cleaner and a Richardson Automatic Scale. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Lavonia, Ga.—The Lavonia Roller Mill has been rebuilt following the fire that burned the old structure on June 19, and the new plant is now in operation. Mr. Mauldin stated his new mill has a capacity of 120 bbls. a day, 50 more than the old mill could turn out.

Atmore, Ala.—The Atmore Milling & Elevtr. Co. suffered the loss of its feed mill, warehouses, diesel power plant and cotton gin in a disastrous fire the night of Sept. 20. The office building and retail store, two bonded warehouses and a feed warehouse were saved. The firm is carrying on business in retail and wholesale feed and seed, and making preparations to rebuild and install new machinery, Frank Currie, head of the company, stated.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—G. J. Buettner, sales manager of the Morten Milling Co., Dallas, Tex., has been appointed general sales manager of the Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co., J. C. Mitchell, general manager, recently announced. Mr. Buettner succeeds Leslie Pritchett who resigned Sept. 30 after 11 years in the position.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Park Meyers, manager of LaBuddy Feed & Grain Co., at LeMars, Ia., has been transferred to the general offices here.

Wausau, Wis.—The Roe Seed Store has leased a warehouse for storage of mixed feeds which it will handle for Cargill, Inc.—P. J. P.

New Richmond, Wis.—The Regional W.L.B. has approved wage increase of 5c an hour for employees of Doughboy Mills, Inc., making less than 50c an hour, and 3c an hour for those making more than 50c an hour. About 500 workers are affected.

Menominee, Wis.—The Farmers Union Central Exchange is remodeling a building recently purchased, equipping it for soybean processing. It is expected to have the plant in operation by the latter part of this month when it will be dedicated with fitting ceremonies.

South Wayne, Wis.—Leon Andrews has been appointed branch manager in charge of the South Wayne feed mill which recently was purchased by the Lafayette Farm Supply Co-op. of Darlington from Clarence Homb. Chester Borgum, who has been employed at the mill for some time, will be retained.

Luck, Wis.—John E. Jensen has retired from active business after 50 years of association in the feed business, for the past 23 years manager of the Luck Co-operative Exchange. A testimonial dinner was given by more than 400 persons in his honor. E. H. Sather, Doughboy Mills sales manager, was toastmaster. Ardell Clausen has succeeded him at the Co-operative Exchange.

Darlington, Wis.—Leon Andrews has been appointed branch manager in charge of the South Wayne feed mill which was recently purchased by the Lafayette Farm Supply Co-operative of Darlington from Clarence Homb. Chester Borgum, who has been employed at the mill for some time, will be retained and Kenneth Jones, who recently moved to this village from Elizabeth, Ill., is temporarily employed at the mill.

Boyd, Wis.—Jay Martin of Marathon has purchased the Boyd Milling Co. business from A. J. Schuster. Abbie Meyer will continue as manager. Mr. Martin owns several other feed mills in this section of the state. Mr. Schuster also conducts a similar business in Bangor.

WYOMING

Buffalo, Wyo.—We have installed a new California Model Pellet mill.—Johnson County Co-op. Ass'n.

Douglas, Wyo.—We plan to purchase a used elevator and move it to our location, where we will equip it with modern machinery and electric motors.—Gene L. Payne Co.

Big Horn, Wyo.—Lewis Gillett has been appointed manager of the Big Horn Marketing Ass'n., succeeding Kris Fesenbeck who resigned. Don Pierson has been appointed assistant. Levi Bygren will continue in the capacity of mill man. Until recently Mr. Gillett was AAA County Supervisor for Park County.

Bonuses to exporters of flour to Cuba were resumed Oct. 4, limited to 300,000 sacks.

The National Safety Congress and Exposition was held Oct. 3, 4, 5 at Chicago, Ill., in the Sherman, Morrison and La Salle Hotels.

Where milling company employed in its mill at Coffeyville, Kan., approximately 38 workers and 13 persons in clerical and supervisory capacities, and during fiscal year beginning June 1, 1937, the company purchased about 800 carloads of grain, of which approximately one-fourth was purchased outside of Kansas, and mill produced about 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of flour per month, more than one-half of which was sold and transported to points in other states, the nature and extent of operations of company bore such close and intimate relation to interstate commerce as to bring company within scope of National Labor Relations Act and subject it to jurisdiction of N. L. R. B.—*N. L. R. B. v. Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit. 122 Fed. 2d 419.*

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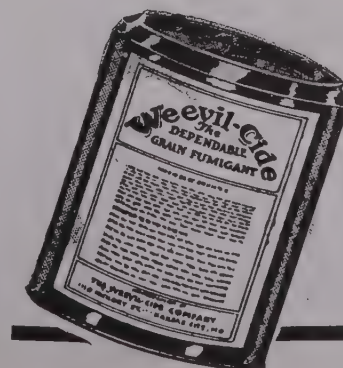
Not all fumigants are known as Weevil-Cide, nor are all fumigants alike.

Weevil-Cide is a registered trade name . . . the distinguishing mark of a distinctive fumigant that has through years of extensive usage demonstrated its ability to continuously meet every fumigation requirement.

Weevil-Cide is safe and convenient in application. It leaves no bad odor, has no bad effect on grain treated. It is endowed with great and uniform killing power. It is economical and free from fire hazard.

There's only *one* fumigant that can give you Weevil-Cide results . . . and that *one* fumigant is *Weevil-Cide*.

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1110 HICKORY ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.



Field Seeds

Scio, Ore.—Exceptional yield of chewings fescue grass seed is reported this year. The crop will be certified for seed plantings and shipped to other areas.—F. K. H.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—The new hybrid corn plant of the Garst & Thomas Co. has been completed and placed in operation.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Ted Nelson seed store was destroyed by fire Sept. 28 causing a loss of \$35,000, partially insured. Included in the loss was much fall seed wheat being treated for sowing.—F. K. H.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Twin Seed Co.'s new \$25,000 corn drying plant just outside the west city limits, went into operations Oct. 4. Roy Peterson of the Red Wing Feed & Supply Co. will manage the plant.

Oelwein, Ia.—The top story of the three-floor main building of the Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. was damaged by fire Sept. 29. Some seed was burned, the loss covered by insurance, Henry King, president and general manager, stated. The fire started from defective wiring.

Pullman, Wash.—Reflecting the all-time record production of the past two years, the national dry edible pea quota for 1945 has been cut approximately 50 per cent the Washington state AAA committee announced. The National goal for 1945 has been set at 450,000 acres, including 90,000 acres for seed. The states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho produce almost 90 per cent of the annual crop.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont.—Montana, as the nation's primary producer of "hot dog plaster" is again assured with a 24,000,000-lb. crop of mustard seed now being harvested. The Montana's 1944 crop was estimated at somewhat above the 5-year average, but slightly below the 1943 crop of 30,300,000 lbs. The yellow and most valuable variety of seed is expected to produce 11,200,000 lbs., compared with 9,790,000 lb. in 1943, and the brown variety is estimated at 4,200,000 lbs., also larger than a year ago. The decline from 1943 was almost entirely in the Oriental variety the result of price differentials on the national market. It is found that Washington, Oregon and North Dakota have also shown an increase in mustard seed this year over last.—F. K. H.

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
Receipts		Shipments		
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	162,000	250,000	47,000	19,000
Duluth	804,710	3,173,105	572,400	1,898,840
Milwaukee	13,500	297,000	.....	18,000
Minn'p'lis	4,408,500	8,982,000	532,500	855,000
Portland, Ore.	67,212	148,861	.....	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	7,800	2,600	.....	.....
Kan. City	551,250	522,200	392,000	198,000
New Orleans	9,900	1,100	18,700	1,100
Omaha	76,800	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	3,148	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	26,700	21,360	1,780	.....
Wichita	64,000	.....	41,600	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	623,000	191,000	119,000	325,000
Milw., lbs.	129,963	28,105	.....	3,340
TIMOTHY				
Chi'go, lbs.	1,963,000	2,378,000	131,000	501,000
Milw. lbs.	1,076,793	2,851,913	520,000	556,125
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	1,400	.....	.....	.....

Vale, Ore.—Reducing the necessity of crop rotation by from one to three years and at the same time maintaining a high state of fertility in row crop land has been proved at Malheur County experiment farm, by the use of Hubam sweet clover as a soil building and green manure crop. The clover is seeded just prior to the first irrigation of either fall-sown or spring-sown grain. If the clover is seeded at the same time the grain is sown, experiments proved, it grows rank and interferes with harvesting of the grain. However if it is seeded just prior to the first irrigation broadcast in the grain, it remains inconspicuous until the grain is harvested.—F. K. H.

W.F.A.'s First Cease and Desist Order

The War Food Administration has issued an order directing the E. K. Hardison Seed Co. of Nashville, Tenn., to "cease and desist from shipping or delivering for transportation to another State agricultural seeds to which are attached labels containing false statements or labels not showing the presence of seeds considered seeds of noxious weeds by the laws of another State into which the seeds are transported." It is the first such order issued under the Federal Seed Act.

The War Food Administration issued the ruling following a hearing on charges that the Hardison Co. made 3 shipments of lespedeza seed between November, 1941 and September, 1942 which were falsely labeled as to dodder content, and 2 shipments of rye during the same period which were not correctly labeled as to germination. One shipment of wheat was held not properly labeled to show the presence of corn cockle which is defined as a noxious weed under Alabama law and was found present at the rate of 41 seeds per pound.

Violates Federal Seed Act

M. B. Diederich, North Ridgeville, O., on Sept. 21, 1944, entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court at Cleveland, O., and was fined \$300 for violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violation consisted of falsely advertising and delivering for transportation in interstate commerce 6 bushels of soybean seed of the old Midwest variety which had been previously advertised and was represented to be a new variety called "McClave," and delivering for transportation in interstate commerce 20 bags of soybeans of the Mt. Carmel variety that were labeled "BX" an abbreviation of the words "Buckeye Cross" also represented to be a new variety. The shipments were made in April, 1942.

The advertisements with respect to so-called "McClave" soybeans had been disseminated in the fall of 1941. The variety was described as being a high yielder, early maturing, and non-shattering, and to be high in oil content, a characteristic looked for in soybeans in the early days of the War.

The advertisement contained excerpts lifted from reports of experiment station trials made under different conditions. The excerpts were so placed together in the advertisements as to create the false impression that the so-called "McClave" was high in yield and oil content as compared with other varieties grown under

comparable conditions. The Midwest variety was discarded by farmers many years ago because of its inferiority to newer varieties. The advertisements were disseminated rather widely throughout the Middle West and quoted the seed at \$12.00 per bushel. Earlier buyers are reported to have paid much higher prices.

California Seedsmen in Fall Meeting

The California Seed Ass'n held its annual fall meeting Sept. 22, 23, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco opening with group meetings of the vegetable and flower seed growers, field seed dealers and retailers holding forth the evening of the 22nd.

Pres. Ralph Kelly, of Northrup, King & Co., presided at the opening of the convention proper the morning of the 23rd. Following his constructive address the various com'ites reported on their activities.

The afternoon session was opened by a showing of the motion picture, "Know the Seeds You Sow," thru the courtesy of Walter S. Ball of the California Dept. of Agriculture.

James A. Young, sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, discussed "Immediate and Post War Seed Problems."

In the evening a cocktail party and dinner dance were enjoyed by about fifty seedsmen and their wives. George Kineer, of the C. M. Volkman Co., was chairman of the entertainment com'ite.

Brome Grass Seed Production

The 1944 production of bromegrass seed is forecast at 13,630,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 8,470,000 pounds in 1943 and 9,080,000 pounds in 1942. In each State except Michigan and Idaho, a larger crop of bromegrass is indicated, with the greatest increases in Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Kansas.

It is estimated that about 74,300 acres of

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

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bromegrass seed were harvested this year, compared with 48,000 acres in 1943 and 48,700 acres in 1942. Acreage of crested-wheatgrass seed this year is placed at 236,000 acres compared with 67,000 acres last year and 92,600 acres in 1942.

Stocks of old seed held by dealers on June 30 were 3,360,000 pounds of bromegrass seed and 1,829,000 pounds of crested-wheatgrass seed, compared with 4,147,000 and 863,000 pounds, respectively, in 1943 and 2,159,000 and 987,000 pounds in 1942.—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Silver Anniversary of American Soybean Ass'n

The annual meeting of the American Soybean Ass'n was held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Sept. 12 and 13, with more than 600 in attendance.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres., Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Ia.; vice pres., Walter McLaughlin, Decatur, Ill.; sec'y, Jeanne M. Strayer, Hudson, Ia., and treas., J. B. Edmondson, Clayton, Ind.; directors Harry A. Plattner, Malta Bend, Mo. and Gilbert Smith, Taylorville, Ill. Directors holding over are Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., John Dries, Saukville, Wis., Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, Ark., and David C. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O.

Secretary Strayer's Report

Corporal Geo. M. Strayer, who had a week's leave from the Army, presented the following report:

The soybean processing industry has undergone the greatest expansion in capacity which has ever taken place in any one year of processing history. This capacity has been needed in order to process the current production of soybeans. However, there are many inherent dangers in such an expansion. Probably the greatest of these is the probability that we now have too many expeller or screw-press plants for peace-time needs.

Members of the legislative committee of the American Soybean Ass'n have made two trips to Washington during the past year to represent us at hearings on the soy flour and the margarine bills. The soy flour situation was reported above, and as yet there is nothing definite to report on the margarine bill. We do believe that the association has achieved some measure of results and has built for itself a measure of influence and prestige in our capital city.

Financially the American Soybean Ass'n is probably in the strongest position in its history.

Another decided improvement during the year has been the moving to more satisfactory quarters of your secretary's office. This new arrangement and the added equipment have made for much greater efficiency of operation. You will see the results in months to come.

You will note that the net worth of the organization, as figured on September 1st, and on a conservative basis, was \$5,483.81. This contrasts with a net worth of \$1,825.67 on September 1, 1943. Frankly, those of us who have been working for the organization feel that we have

made rather sizeable strides during the past year.

Another problem which we now face is that of competition from other crops. As an example, the peanut industry has drawn definite plans and has arranged for financing of a nationwide radio and newspaper advertising and publicity program. Other organizations and agencies will be taking similar steps and during the next few years the American Soybean Ass'n must give serious consideration to a program for the industry.

Address of Pres. J. E. Johnson

It is fitting indeed that the twenty-fifth Jubilee of the American Soybean Ass'n should be held at Urbana. In all these years the faith of the great soybean leaders at this University has never flagged. They charted a straight course and have helped to guide the growers steadily down that course. They have helped to make Illinois a great center of production, a state which up to the past few years produced half of the crop in the entire country.

Much of the success of the American Soybean Ass'n would not have reached its present proportion save for the combined efforts of the good friends of the grower right here at Urbana and those of the other Midwest states. Illinois takes this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation to individuals, groups and agencies with whom she has worked in making possible the growth of the soybean industry as we see it today on the 25th birthday of the American Soybean Ass'n. Obviously no crop in America has meant as much as the soybean in a quarter of a century.

Resolutions Adopted For Repeal of Tax on Margarine

Whereas, bleaching of soybean oil destroys its natural yellow color, and is reported to destroy part of its carotene content; be it

Resolved, that the Association go on record as favoring the repeal of such laws as require the bleaching of this oil before being used in margarine; and, be it further

Resolved, that the Association reaffirm its former stand favoring the repeal of discriminating taxes imposed on margarine made from domestically produced fats and oils.

To Promote Soybean Oil in Paints

Whereas, satisfactory use has been made of soybean oil in paints and varnishes; and

Whereas, this use is the most extensive one outside the edible field; be it

Resolved, that the Association urge that every possible action be taken to point out the merit of soybean oil in paints and varnishes and the importance of its extensive use in the post-war period.

Buckwheat Ass'n Weighs Post-War

P. G. Schumacher of Cohocton, N. Y., sec'y, asked those attending the annual meeting of the Buckwheat Ass'n at the Langwell Hotel, Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 22, what effect the sudden ending of the war would have on the general buckwheat situation.

The opinions expressed were to the effect that the end of the war would not seriously affect the industry. Hardly any buckwheat is being exported. It was thought that the ceiling prices on buckwheat flour would be continued for some time after peace. Many millers are losing money on the ceiling price, which is based on their March, 1942, price level.

About seven-eighths of the crop is used for

feed, the result being that the price is set by the feed rather than the flour.

Reports from 39 localities estimated the acreage of buckwheat at 91.04 per cent of last year and the yield at 93 per cent.

The consensus of opinion was that the price delivered to the elevator or mill would be about \$2.19.

Officers (re-elected) for the ensuing year are: pres., Geo. V. Dayton, Towanda, Pa., and sec'y, Mr. Schumacher.

Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—The National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards will meet in the Stevens Hotel Oct. 18.

Washington, D. C.—J. M. Johnson, director of the O.D.T., called a special meeting of the emergency committee on the National Industrial Traffic League and the advisory committee of the National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards, to consider car shortage relief measures.

Shifting of the war to the Pacific is creating a car shortage. The long haul takes three times as long a time. The railroads now have 626,956 box cars in service, and, altho 5,927 new cars have been placed in service, the railroads have 5,356 fewer box cars in service. Thus the freight car situation has become desperate.

Washington, D. C.—Effective Oct. 19 and expiring Nov. 19 the Interstate Commerce Commission has raised demurrage charges to \$11 a day for the fifth and succeeding day of detention of box cars; and has taken box cars out of the average agreement, by service order No. 242. No change is made in free time nor in demurrage charges up to and including the fourth day.

Duluth, Minn.—With the peak of the iron ore movement passed, some of the boats will be diverted to the grain trade for the remainder of the lake navigation season. Part of the fleet is expected to take on storage for holding at eastern ports during the coming winter, but so far there has been no loading to hold cargoes altho a little chartering of boat space for that purpose has been done and vessel men look for shippers to contract on a broader scale in the near future.—F. G. C.

Combination of increases of more than 25 per cent in the level of railroad wages and prices of materials, with freight rates no higher than before the war, endangers the possibilities of post-war improvement to plant and equipment, better service and sustained employment, the Interstate Commerce Commission was told Oct. 5 in a reply filed by the railroads to the Commission's order of Sept. 21, reopening for further consideration the rate increases originally authorized in Ex Parte 148.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Definition of Area of Production

By J. F. McELLIGOTT, sec'y N-W Country Elevator Ass'n before Country Elevator Committee

In many cases there is but one employee at an elevator. His duties consist of weighing and taking into the elevator grain hauled in from the farms, diverting it thru mechanical devices to bins in the elevator, either buying the grain at the time of receipt or issuing storage receipts therefor, and subsequently shipping to terminal points. In many instances, he employs, what is called in the trade, a second man who helps the elevator manager with the work connected with the elevator, and, in some few instances, he may employ as many as two or more men in addition to himself.

THE MANAGERS of country elevators almost without exception are paid on a monthly salary basis and have heretofore not been concerned with the matter of the hours worked. Naturally, because of the practice on the part of producers of grain to haul grain to the elevators at all hours, they oftentimes, during the busy season especially, work late hours. They feel obligated to take in any grain that is hauled to their elevator regardless of the time, since naturally they want their share of the business and do not want to see a customer haul a load of grain to town and not be able to deliver it to an elevator.

These managers have all of the requirements of an executive as defined by the Administrator except that they, in most instances, do not have during the greater part of the year more than two employees under them, which has been construed to be a requirement for classification as an executive.

The monthly salary paid to managers runs from \$125 to \$250. It will thus be seen that they are receiving far in excess of the minimums prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act and, generally speaking, there has been no dissatisfaction on the part of these employees with either the wages received or the number of hours worked.

The grain received at these elevators is hauled from farms varying considerably in the matter of their distance from the elevator, depending upon the number of stations that are to be found in any given area. In more thickly populated sections of Minnesota, the distance may not exceed 15 to 20 miles, whereas in some

sections of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana the nearest elevator to some of the grain farms would be as much as 50 to 100 miles.

The operators of these elevators have since the effective date of the act regarded themselves as exempt under the definitions of "area of production" that have been in effect from time to time, and in approaching the matter of a new definition of "area of production" we assume that the Administrator will, if possible, redefine the term in such a way as to preserve the exemption for these industries.

None of the reasons or labor conditions that prompted the passage of the act originally are present in the case of these isolated industries and it is, we think, beyond dispute that it never was the intention of Congress to include industries of this character as being within its provisions. It is clearly intended that the Administrator should by proper definition exclude them from the wage and hour provisions of the act. This is apparent from references made by Justice Frankfurter in the Holly Hill case to the Congressional Record containing the discussion on this particular portion of the law. That the Administrator had, by previous definition, exempted these industries is also clear.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.—It is unfortunate that the Administrator is not permitted under the decision of the Supreme Court to use the factor of number of employees as a part of the definition, since it is so apparent that by using this factor the intention of Congress to exclude small industries could be so easily effected.

It is apparent that if the number of employees at a plant is not to be used as a factor in the definition, it would be entirely impracticable to formulate a definition that would adapt itself fairly and equitably to the hundreds of agricultural products involved, and it is suggested that each of the major agricultural commodity groups be considered with a view of formulating a definition applicable to each group rather than a definition that would attempt to cover all such commodities.

In other words, in the Holly Hill case there were over 200 employees involved, and in other plants having to do with processing of agricultural and horticultural commodities other than grain we might have plants which would have that many or more employees and where there is no intent to afford an exemption and where, in some instances, as a matter of fact, there should be no exemption.

The history of the definition as promulgated by the Administrator shows that, generally speaking, it was the intention of the Administrator to exempt establishments engaged in the handling of the described products where small establishments with few employees were receiving products directly from the farms to the plant.

FOLLOW DRY EDIBLE BEAN INTERPRETATION.—In order to carry out this general objective, an exception was made with respect to dry edible beans, and we feel that the only solution open to the Administrator in formulating a new definition is to take into account the various facts and conditions prevailing with respect to each group of agricultural products and to formulate a definition that will apply to those particular facts and conditions, such as was done with dry edible beans.

ARBITRARY MILEAGE LIMITATION.—Considering country elevators engaged in receiving grain directly from farms where produced, it is apparent that a definition with arbitrary mileage limitations is not practical, since there is no reason why an elevator which receives all its grain within a radius of 20 miles should be exempt, whereas an elevator which receives its grain from a radius of as much as 50 to 100 miles should not be exempt, since they both receive the grain directly from the farm, have the same number of employees, perform identical duties, and in all respects present the same employer-employee relationship.

It is apparent, too, that a plant located at the end of a branch line such as Isabel, S. D., for example, would be the only market for grain for a vast area extending beyond the end of the branch line. If an arbitrary mileage limitation be used in the definition, the operator of an elevator at that point would be obliged to choose as between an exemption for his industry and coming under the wage and hour provisions of the act. In order to come within the exemption he would refuse to receive grain coming from the greater distance than 20 miles, thus depriving farmers beyond that area of their market for grain. We believe, therefore, that substantially all country elevators, in so far as their activities consist of receiving grain directly from the farm and in so far as they act in the capacity of first concentration for that point, a definition similar to the one prescribed for edible beans would be a reasonable definition.

SUGGESTED CORRECT EXEMPTION.—We propose, therefore, that with respect to grain and seeds received at country elevators, the definition read that an employee is exempt as employed in the area of production when engaged in handling, packing, storing or preparing agricultural commodities for market if so working in an establishment which is the first concentration point for the receipt of grain and seeds from farms in the general vicinity of the plant or which in the ordinary, normal course of business haul their grain and seeds to said establishment.

Wheat bought by the C.C.C. must be held off the market if it can not be sold for feed, or at parity, or ceilings.

Flaxseed Receipts N-W Markets

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 7.—Weather over the flax belt has improved during the week and Minneapolis receipts compared more favorably to last year's, being 576 cars for the first five days of this week compared to 762 a year ago. At Duluth receipts were 194 cars compared to 671 for the same period a year ago. The Department of Agriculture announced mid-September parity prices for flaxseed unchanged at \$2.87 per bushel. The Canadian authorities have advanced their asking price to a figure approximately equal to the present Argentine asking price and substantially above U. S. A. ceiling prices. With the continued lack of Argentine and Canadian seed shipments, it is expected that U. S. Atlantic Coast mills will start shutting down next week.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.



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Commission Merchants' Meeting

Members of the Federation of the Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n met in room 18, Stevens Hotel, Sunday morning with President Frank C. Bell, Omaha, presiding and discussed possible agricultural policies to be enacted by Congress in the Post-war period and the probable effects on grain handling by commission merchants.

The annual election resulted in the selection of the following officers: President, Frank C. Bell, Omaha; First Vice-Pres., Walter Holstein, Milwaukee; Second Vice-Pres., Earl Combs, Chicago; Secy.-Treas., B. O. Holmquist, Omaha. The directorate consists of the presidents of the Commission Merchants' Association in the various markets.

The Situation of the Commission Man

[Address of F. C. Bell, champions the cause of Cash Commission Merchants before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.]

After the Federation meeting a certain gentleman in the grain trade asked what constituted the National Federation of Cash Grain Commission Men's Ass'n.

As most of you probably know, there have been cash grain commission men ever since grain markets came into existence. The commission man in the true sense of the word, is an individual service unit. In order that the commission man might be more able to continue his proper place in the industry a few years ago a few men got together and decided to organize into a national association. First it was necessary to organize a Cash Grain Commission Men's Association in the various organized markets.

NINE OF OUR largest markets immediately organized such associations and then the Federation was formed, with the President of each local association becoming a director of the national federation, the federation officers elected from these nine Presidents. There are a few markets that have not organized an Association and have been getting a free ride from the Federation efforts. They have been invited to join with us and we hope to add some of them to our membership very soon.

During the past 35 years that I have been associated with the grain industry I have had the privilege and pleasure of watching the development of the industry from a very favorable point of vantage. Receipts in the Omaha market have increased from 43 million bushels in 1909 to 105 million bushels in 1943. Storage capacity has increased from 7 million to 28 million bushels during this same period. Other terminal markets in the United States have been developed more or less in the same proportion. Many changes have taken place in personnel, in handling and processing facilities, and in transportation, but under a free economy the same sound, highly competitive service fundamentals are still the foundation of a successful commission merchant.

UNDER CEILING regulations, when grains are selling at ceiling prices, the commission man is automatically forced to become a merchandiser, as under those conditions practically all grain is sold on to-arrive bids of ceiling prices. A good many commission men from all markets, at the request of various governmental agencies, have given generously of their time, even paid their own expenses, attending meetings as consultants and bureaus of information to assist all possible in the writing of ceiling regulations. Thanks to the fairness of the

men employed to write the ceiling regulations, a fair margin of handling charges was provided for all branches of the trade in the handling of grains through the regular channels. However, the commission man, although acknowledged to be a necessary and important part of the industry, has not been permitted to service government owned grain except when the government agency is compelled to seek assistance in disposing of out-of-condition grain.

Unfortunately, most markets have been forced to permit government agencies to use their market facilities without service charges. This is very unfair to the grain trade who have spent many years and unlimited amounts of money in the building up and maintaining such market facilities. The officers and members of the Federation have worked continuously to get the CCC to use the regular grain channels in placing grain in storage and the merchandising of grain out of storage, but to no avail. However, we expect to continue our efforts for the proper recognition.

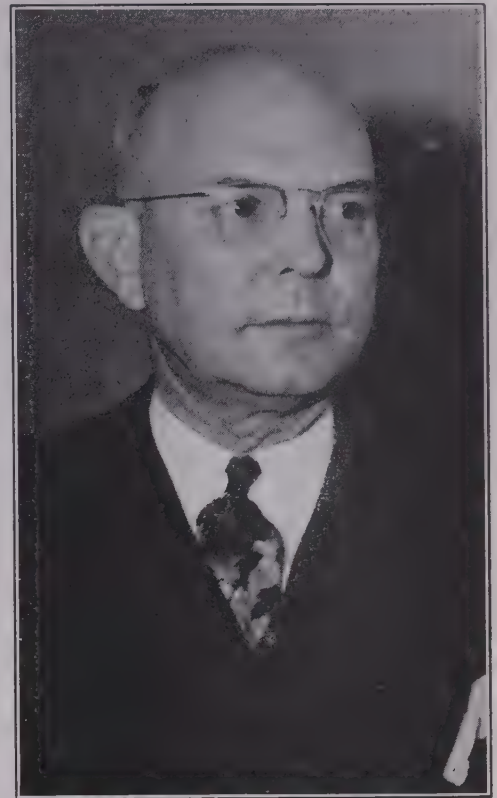
The progressive commission man seeks no special favors but finds it very difficult and may eventually find it impossible to compete with government sponsored agencies, financed with taxpayers' money at very low rates of interest and exempt from taxation.

THE AVERAGE COUNTRY shipper, as well as many producers, state they get most of their marketing information from commission men. This means that the successful commission man of the future, as in the past, is going to be the one who does the best job of serving his customer.

In talking with representatives from different branches of the grain trade, it seems to me there never has been a time in history when the trade has been as badly confused as during the past several months. This, of course, has been caused by ceiling regulations, governmental support of some commodities, and the fear of overnight announcements of further governmental regulations. No doubt a large part of this confusion will continue as long as we have both free markets and artificial and government controlled markets.

I want to again ask that all members of our Federation take an active part in its activities by attending its meetings and co-operating with its officers in all their efforts in building a strong association. I believe you will all agree that much has been accomplished by the Federation during the few years of its existence. We will need a strong association in the future.

We wish to express our appreciation to all branches of the trade for their past good will and patronage. We ask for your continued good will and support. We pledge you our continued co-operation.



F. C. Bell, Omaha, Neb.

Des Moines, Ia.—The turkey crop of Iowa is estimated at 2,334,000, an increase of 25 per cent in the number of birds over last year.

Kansas City, Mo.—At the meeting of the Missouri Poultry Improvement Ass'n Sept. 20, 21, the Missouri Poultry Council was formed to guide the state poultry work. Robert Calvert of Springfield is chairman.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Champlain, built by the government to carry ore, loaded 425,000 bus. wheat at Fort William and is tied up here to unload for the International Milling Co., on a 30-days' storage permit, granted because the elevators here are filled.—G. E. T.

Lafayette, Ind.—A two-weeks intensive short course in poultry production is to be offered at Purdue University, Nov. 6 to 17, Dr. E. E. Schnetzler, acting head of the poultry department, has announced. The aim of the course is to train beginners, as well as old timers, to conduct their work efficiently and profitably thru a careful study and analysis of modern methods.

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Grain Trade Legislation

[Continued from page 269]

AN INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT is made up, and will be up for final approval of all nations soon. In the meantime, these nations which have met to formulate the international plan, have made an interim agreement which can be put into force on short notice, as an executive agreement. That agreement has been signed by our Secretary of State. It is not sure whether the final plan will require ratification by our Senate; one is never sure of such things these days. Here are some of the points of the international agreement as to wheat:

(1) It would provide for announcement of a world price for wheat, satisfactory in both exporting and importing nations.

(2) The volume of world wheat exports would be estimated each year and this volume divided among exporting nations on a percentage basis. That division, as it now stands, would give Canada 40 per cent, Argentina 25 per cent, Australia 19 per cent and the United States 16 per cent of the total exports.

(3) The exporting nations would agree always to hold a minimum or maximum carry-over of wheat as reserve stocks; the United States would agree to hold reserve stocks of not less than 150 million bushels, nor more than 400 million bushels. Each exporting nation would agree to control its production so that its stocks could be held within those limits assigned them.

(4) Importing nations would agree to buy, and exporting nations would agree to sell at this announced world price. As a footnote, it was pointed out that all exports would be thru private firms.

This international control, if adopted by enough nations, would force some wide changes in our agriculture. Let me quote here the words of an economist who wrote, in a recent newspaper story:

"It seems probable that the United States are headed into a slowly changing world of trade under which wheat farmers could be told to switch to beef, sugar growers to cut back acreage, and cane cutters to hunt jobs in shirt factories; drug manufacturers to cut their prices and find their profits in expanding trade—and so on for a thousand and one changes."

The international plan makes promises to both the producer and the consumer; that the producer will get what is always hoped to be a fair price even if he over-produces; that the consumer will get his wheat supplies at the same fair price even when supplies are short. It is a pleasant promise in the field of economic balance, but it inevitably means that some freedom of initiative must be surrendered to government for each new promised gain in economic security.

This is not too surprising in theory. World economic dislocation really has extended from World War One to the present time, and it has pressed heavily on all peoples. Here in the United States we have felt terrific pressure for fourteen years—the years of war and the preceding years of our greatest depression. We have faced economic insecurity so long that we are becoming tired; so tired that many of us are willing to surrender some freedom to gain back some part of economic security.

This international wheat agreement, to date, is administrative legislation in nature. It is not yet sure that Congress will approve it. But let us look at some other aspects of administrative legislation with which we are more familiar.

THE PRICE CONTROL ACT was passed by Congress; the orders and regulations under which we are working today were written by the Office of Price Administration, and are largely administrative law. Altho the open purpose of the Act seemed from the first to be merely ceiling limitation of prices to insure against inflation, there have been occasional efforts to make it spell out a new control over margins of profit and standards of business. A few regulations have specified that markups should be over "cost" rather than over "maximum price," but our trade, like many others,

promptly opposed these expansions of control over business. Our National Grain Trade Council, working with your own National Association, carried on a campaign of education, so that our trade would have all the information available on means of compliance. We believe that the whole public earnestly wanted to avoid inflation, and was willing to co-operate from the first. But we were not too well acquainted with all the procedural rules within each of these government agencies, and we began with the assumption that the O.P.A. officials who conferred with us on the regulations, and who finally drafted them, knew what the regulations meant.

We asked these officials for many clarifications of the points in the orders; we got the information and distributed it quickly and widely to our trade, that compliance might be at the very highest. But later we found that only certain legal department officials could tell us "officially" what the orders were supposed to mean; and that the helpful comment of price employees was no protection to us if an O.P.A. lawyer decided that these other O.P.A. officials did not have any right to guide us.

THE COMPLICATED LANGUAGE of the regulations makes it virtually impossible always to be sure of letter-perfect compliance. There are many firms, we fear, who may be in the position of having violated some obscure technical requirement, but who have honestly and patriotically observed and followed the spirit of compliance in preventing inflation. There have been various instances where we have tried to get a prompt legal interpretation of some point in these regulations, but where the delay in getting the interpretation, or the complexity of the interpretation, forced firms either to suspend business or do the best they could to comply.

Regulations have been put into effect on such short notice that dealers living away from the national capital could not have read the regulation and started to comply upon the effective date. While our office rushes out copies to the trade as rapidly as physically can be done, we often reach you with copies of a regulation that has been in effect for some days, during which time you may have been in technical violation of the regulation which you had not seen, or perhaps not even heard about.

AREA OF PRODUCTION.—And we face administrative law and its confusions in other agencies of federal government. Six years ago Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act. In the Act the Administrator was authorized to write a definition of the "area of production," which would govern in a broad way the exemption from the wage and hour provisions of thousands of our employees working close to agriculture. That definition was written; later it was only slightly modified. But under that general definition our trade operated in good faith for six years, and until the Supreme Court this year threw out the definition as improperly written. Then the Court went further, ordering that a new definition be written and that the new definition be made retroactive to October, 1938. Should the Administrator, in his new definition, cover under the Act some of our employees who have in good faith been held exempt for the past six years, it could put in financial jeopardy every employer so affected by the definition. Your Country Elevator Committee worked on this problem yesterday, and they are using every effort to help the Wage and Hour people write a new definition that will fulfill the purpose of the law without penalizing employers who have acted in good faith, and, as they thought, legally, for the past six years.

RAISING LOAN RATES.—Another close interpretation between Congressional and administrative law came within the past few weeks when the War Food Administration construed the Revised Price Control Act in an unexpected manner. When this revision was being considered in Congress, there was no Congressional agreement that loan rates should

be materially raised. But after conference, the House accepted a vague clause which seemed to increase the cotton loan, but only inferentially to affect grain. We made an attempt to get the full interpretation of the statement, but no interpretation was available until the War Food Administration acted to purchase cotton at virtual parity price, to increase wheat support prices "from time to time," and to give the farmer some further benefits for wheat under loan and unredeemed on May 1, 1945.

The American people have been used to reading a law of their Congress or their legislature and to trusting their knowledge of the English language to guide them away from violation. They don't like the law that is written by an agency or bureau, which can be enforced by that agency on the basis of facts gathered by that agency, and upon the agency's own whim of interpretation. We think we still want our laws written by our elected representatives, and we are only embarrassed that the Congress itself has opened the way for this flood of administrative legislation.

WOULD PRESERVE NORMAL TRADE.

—Each time one of these new actions takes place within the agricultural agencies, we seek assurance that, at least, the normal channels of trade will be used in the working of the new program. Each time we get assurance, yet the net result after some years has been the steady infiltration of the government agencies into the field of grain distribution. We believe this is not merely an accident of wartime necessity. Had the inclination and desire been present, these federal agencies could as well have directed their programs wholly thru the trade of the nation, instead of thru the huge offices they have set up in many places to do parts of the job. It is your hope and expectation, I know, that many of these federal agencies will lose their wartime flavor and authority upon the cessation of hostilities. But do not expect this in agricultural agencies. Their programs were inaugurated in peace times, have been intensified in war time, and we believe are clearly intended to be strengthened further in the peace time to come.

Only in the last few days have we had some indication that the investigation into agricultural marketing, authorized by the House of Representatives more than a year ago, will not be developed during war time. Some people had feared that this investigation would become a Congressional "witch hunt," but our own information was that it was ably and fairly considered and would be honestly pressed. Under that belief, we had welcomed the investigation as an opportunity to present to the Congress the situation faced by our grain and feed trade. We had nothing to fear; much good could have been expected from a fair hearing, and we were sure we would get a fair and full hearing.

YOUR NATIONAL GRAIN TRADE COUNCIL has kept alert to the developing picture of national legislation. We have tried to measure the interest of your trade in each new legislative proposal, and we have proceeded always after a full discussion among our directors and officers. We do not always fully agree on each detail; yet our officers are moved by the spirit of democracy and willingly work on the program adopted by the majority. We have not been afraid to present our viewpoint to the Congress and to the government agencies; at times we have come to you with request for letters, telegrams or personal contacts with your congressman to back up our work. You have responded very well; we probably will call upon you again in the future and we know you will respond as well or better next time.

Don't let anyone tell you that you shouldn't write your congressman to urge your opinion before him. The Constitution provides your right to do this; it is a right you must never surrender. Remember, the government agencies themselves have their own methods of approach to Congress and will continue to use them. One of our business faults is that we let the other

fellow, the other group, the other economic agitator argue before them, while we have kept still too much. Unless we are willing to face our congressman, to challenge his economic and social stand, we cannot blame him for following the urging of those who would cripple our business.

Your Grain & Feed Dealers National Association is close to the grass roots of trade; we need your support in full measure, and continually. The problems of peace that lie ahead are hardly less terrifying than the problems of war in an economic sense. The times will demand trade unity; will demand much individual sacrifice by you of time and financial support.

BATTLE AGAINST REGIMENTATION.—We have already lost much ground in this battle against the spread of regimentation; we can lose more. But there is much we can do to stop this loss, and even to regain lost ground, if we of the same faith will stand together in the years ahead. Is it worth trying? I think your National Association today, and our National Grain Trade Council tomorrow, will answer that question in large measure.

Summary of Soybean Regulations for Country Elevators

E. E. ALLISON, Indianapolis, Ind.,
before Country Elevator Committee

We are inviting your attention to the WAR FOOD ADM. Order 110. This order covers the 1944-Crop Soybeans. It's an extension of War Food Order 27 which covered the 1943 crop. Its provisions are similar.

CEILINGS—There is no ceiling price on beans. There is a floor. They must be bot at "not less than" support price.

HANDLING MARGIN—The price to the elevator is the support price plus 5c bu.

When stored terms of the Uniform Storage Agreement will apply, except no loading out charge will be allowed.

In this instance the 5c handling charge is considered to cover the in and out.

CONDITIONS of purchase—The country elevator may receive beans for immediate shipment, or for store, for processor or terminal receivers having contracts with Commodity.

If you receive beans for Commodity you must have executed the Uniform Storage Agreement Form H.

INVENTORY LIMITATION — Country

elevators may not have on hand unsold after March 31, 1945, in excess of 2000 bu. unless you have purchased more than this amount the preceding 30 days.

USE LIMITATION—Beans in whole or ground form may not be purchased for use as, or manufacturing into feed or fertilizer.

The exception here is when damaged beans are acquired by Insurance Companies and not suitable for processing.

LOANS—At support price for all classes are available to the grower.

Beans may not contain in excess of 14% moisture, to be eligible for loan, and must grade No. 4 or better on other factors.

In addition to the loan at support price 7c a bu. storage will be paid to the grower at the time the loan is made.

These loans will be available thru Jan. 31, 1945.

They will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1945. Interest rate is 3%.

If beans are redeemed, the producer is required to pay the storage advanced, plus accrued interest.

Producer is not required to insure beans under loan.

MEAL PRIORITY—Feed management Branch of War Food (Walter Berger) has worked out a procedure whereby the bean grower who is also a feeder, may secure an amount of meal equivalent to beans sold, or meal enough to meet his feeding requirements whichever is smaller.

This was done to carry out a pledge made to bean growers by Marvin Jones last spring, stating that this privilege would be in effect this fall.

PROCESSOR MARGIN—The processor's margin, I understand, is one cent more this year. It seems not quite clear just what this 1c is supposed to cover. Somehow some of us country elevator operators got the idea that it was for added storage costs, and that we might get an additional 1c storage, but it seems that we are wrong.

SUPPORT PRICE—Premiums and discounts.

Support price—\$2.04 for 14% 2 beans Classes 1 & 2.

Class 1—Yellow beans
2—Green beans
Support price—\$1.84 for 14% beans Classes 3, 4 and 5.
Class 3—Brown beans
4—Black beans
5—Mixed beans

Premium of 1c for each 1/2% moisture down to 11%. Moisture is rounded to nearest 1/2%. Thus 13.8% to 14.2% becomes 14% moisture and subject to no premium or discount. 13.3% moisture to 13.7% becomes 13.5 and subject to 1c premium.

Discount—1 1/2c each 1/2% of moisture to 18%. 2c each 1/2% above 18% moisture.

Test weight—Discount 1/2c a pound or fraction thereof below 54 pound.

Splits—1/4c each 5% or fraction thereof above 15%.

Damage other than Green—1/2c each 1% above 3% rounded to nearest 1% to 25%. 1c each 1% 25 to 50 damage.

Green Damage—2/10c each 1% rounded to nearest 1%. Drop 1/2%.

Dockage & Foreign Material—A combined total of 2% allowed.

No discount for odor due solely to green damage.

Beans grading below No. 2 solely because of having an odor due to green damage shall be purchased at the appropriate support price had the soybeans not graded below No. 2 because of such odor or sourness.

Soybeans which grade sour, musty and/or heating shall be subject to such discount as may be agreed upon by the buyer and seller at the time of purchase.

Commodity reserves the right to specify the area in which processor may purchase beans.

Processor sells all beans purchased to Commodity not later than Sept. 30, 1945.

Processor re-purchases beans from Commodity.

Processors are prohibited from purchasing more beans than their requirements to Oct. 10, 1945.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8 1/2 x 11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 3SN. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4 1/2 x 9 1/4 inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.65, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/4 lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 1/4 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 3/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. has increased the feed wheat allocation for October to 35,490,000 bus.

Washington, D. C.—The protein meal set-aside for October is 108,000 tons, against 70,269 tons in September.

Washington, D. C.—M.P.R. 443, soy meal, cake and pellets, is revoked and superceded by Supp. 3 to F.P.R. 3, effective Oct. 2.

Fargo, N. D.—The first nutrition short course in North Dakota was held Sept. 26, 27, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Longwell, chief of the division of dairy husbandry.

Blue Ridge, N. C.—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. will be held in December. A special meeting was held here Sept. 3 and 4, among those present being E. P. MacNicol of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Washington, D. C.—Contract prices for harvesting alfalfa hay in the Imperial Valley of California were placed under O.P.A. control Sept. 27. The ceiling for baling is \$4 per ton after July 1. Prices are set per acre for mowing and raking.

Ottawa, Ont.—Owing to the currently improved supply position of whey powder, and under the authority conferred by Section 7 of Order A-636, manufacturers are hereby permitted, until further notice, to use whey powder in any mixed feed. Feed manufacturers shall, in costing whey powder into commercial mixed feed formulae, use their actual laid-down cost or their basic period costing figures, whichever is the lesser, according to J. G. Davidson, Canadian Feeds Administrator.

Washington, D. C.—Among the speakers at the 35th annual convention of the Ass'n. of American Feed Control Officials at the Statler Hotel Oct. 27 and 28 will be R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n., L. A. Wherry of the Feed Industry Council, Walter Berger of the Feed Management Branch, Austin W. Carpenter of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Simplification of feed tax payments will be reported on by Emmet Johnson of the Ralston

Ceiling Set on Beet Pulp

Effective Oct. 9 the O.P.A. has set specific ceiling prices for producers of beet pulp products, increasing the national average on dried pulp and dried molassed pulp by about \$8 a ton and on wet pulp by about 38 cents a ton, for Areas A, B and C.

Jobbers Given Margin on Hominy Feed

Wholesalers have a markup of \$2.50 per ton on hominy feed, corn bran, corn germ cake and corn germ meal on purchases from processors, but effective Oct. 10 this is cut to \$2 on purchases from jobbers, who for the first time are allowed 50 cents, by Amendment 13 to M.P.R. 305.

Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	229	60	.....	.....
Chicago	4,768	1,877	910	1,256
Ft. Worth	630	957	.....	.....
Kan. City	17,172	16,974	12,618	15,804
Portland	945	.....	.....	.....

Purina Co. and V. L. Fuqua, state chemist of Tennessee.

Supply and Price Level Outlook for Feeds

By ARTHUR F. HOPKINS, Boston, Mass., chairman of the Board of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n

This discussion can really be divided into three classifications: The Short-range View, New Crop Conditions, and Post War.

PRICE LEVEL will, no doubt, continue to be governed more or less by action on the part of various Government agencies, even during the post war period.

If you will refer to the various lists of regulations now affecting the feed trade you will find that the average feed dealer, regardless of whether he is a jobber, retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer, is working under approximately 40 Government regulations and directives on feed ingredients which they may handle or manufacture—to say nothing of other regulations which they must also work under, including bags, machinery automobiles, labor, etc.

We, in the feed industry, have gone thru a trying period of these price controls, restricted use of some commodities, allocation of supplies and support of floor prices, resulting in subsidies.

We grant that many of these controls have been warranted and should be continued. On the other hand, many were not warranted and could be dropped, in view of supplies which exist today.

A few adjustments have been made but we are still waiting to see the first of these restrictions taken off entirely instead of additional restrictions being added. With the increased supply of protein feeds, the Protein Conservation Program has been modified with the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This does not necessarily mean that more proteins will be available to feed manufacturers. They are still restricted in use under War Food Order No. 9, except where relief has been given in drought areas.

Actual waste of proteins should continue to be avoided and live stock culling should also continue as in the past.

THE 20% SET ASIDE OF OIL MEAL processors' production, it was expected would be dropped, in fact, we were assured that this would take place as soon as supplies became normal. However, if the proposal that growers of soybeans are to be permitted to obtain equivalent quantities of soybean meal, or their feeding requirements, whichever is lower, it looks doubtful if the 20 percent set aside can be eliminated—in fact, this amount of preferential meal might even exceed the 20 per cent set aside and could very easily disrupt the feeding practices that now exist all over the country.



Arthur F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.

SUPPLIES SHOULD BE PLENTIFUL.—Getting back to a short-range and new crop point of view, there is no reason to believe that supplies should not be plentiful and prices in general work lower. We have an exceptionally large crop of small grains, a corn crop estimated at over 3 billion bushels, plenty of oats—which are being supplemented with heavy imports from Canada—and coupled with a substantial reduction in animal units in practically all sections of the country, there is not too much to worry about from a feed point of view, unless a considerable volume moves on Lend-Lease. There have been rumors that some European countries will want large amounts of protein feeds and, no doubt, will want some whole grains also, which may have a tendency to keep prices from declining beyond a reasonable basis.

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During the past 30 days, offerings have been more plentiful, inventories have been, or are being adjusted, both by the feed manufacturers and retailers, most of which took place in anticipation of a drop in prices, and the demand from hereon should pick up materially.

WHEAT FEEDS were offered for future shipment at the ceiling for the first time in many months, without any stipulation that equal quantities of other feeds must be purchased along with them. Sales have also been made at actually below ceiling prices, where the buyer would contract for shipment equal quantities per month for a 10 to 12 months' period. While current offerings have increased slightly, there is still a very good demand for nearby delivery at full ceiling prices.

PROTEINS.—Crushers producing cottonseed meal have already started on the new crop but most of the cottonseed meal is still staying in the production area and moving thru local channels, except in a very limited manner. In all probability, supplies will still be frozen more or less in production centers, as in the past.

SOYBEAN MEAL offerings nearby have been somewhat freer during the past few weeks, largely due to War Food Administration turning meal back to the mills, as they did not require the full 20 per cent of production which was set aside by War Food Order No. 9, as there has been no apparent increase in actual production as far as the processors were concerned, at the tail-end of an old crop movement.

Looking ahead 6 months, practically all the processors sold more or less of their anticipated production, outside of the 20 per cent set aside, at the ceiling price for October-November-December shipment, and then began selling their January-February-March production, and in some cases, January

through September, 1945, evidently planning to keep sold as far ahead as possible at ceiling prices. Buyers have been very reluctant to purchase beyond the first of the year, feeling that prices should work off from the ceiling.

LINSEED MEAL seems to be the one protein on which there will be a definite reduced supply. Our own domestic flax crop is estimated at very close to 50 per cent of last year. The Canadian crop will probably be off 25 per cent or more, and the indications are from latest Argentine reports, that the 1944 flax crop, which will be harvested in November and December, may be one of the smallest in many years. Due to strained relations between our country and the Argentine, and restrictions on boat movements, the prospects are that linseed meal will remain at ceiling prices during the entire crop.

CORN FEEDS, especially hominy feed, should be in much freer supply and possibly work below ceiling prices as soon as new crop corn starts to move.

GLUTEN FEED and **GLUTEN MEAL** ceiling prices are low in comparison with other corn products, considering the protein content, and there is not much chance of increased production, as processors have been operating as a whole at about 85 per cent of capacity. The demand should continue good at ceiling prices.

It is still debatable what the hog population will be next year.

The poultry population of the country should decline further, and dairy cows should show a slight increase, but during the new crop year ahead—as I mentioned before—there should be plenty of feed for our animal population and, under normal circumstances, should be on a more favorable livestock feed ratio than existed last year.

IN CONCLUSION and touching briefly on post war conditions.

We must remember that war problems have made people much more efficient, particularly in production and management in all agricultural lines.

With a return to normal conditions and a better balance between supply and demand on a lower scale of prices, caution is necessary, good merchandising judgment should be practiced and speculation avoided.

Remember the best purchase on the market today is more war bonds.

Books Received

BANK CREDIT, Your Post War Program, tells how business, especially small business, may obtain the credit it is soon going to need to finance an anticipated 30 to 45 per cent increase in peacetime production, and sent for distribution free to 2,000 community committees in all parts of the country, by the Committee for Economic Development.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION in Illinois, Iowa counties for each of four years past, of value to those contemplating locating processing plants. Location of present processing plants is and Minnesota is shown on three large maps by shown. These maps were prepared by W. E. Bolton, industrial commissioner of the C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co., Chicago 5, Ill., who will be glad to assist anyone intending to build a soybean oil mill in these states.

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- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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Feed Jobbers Meeting Best in History

The largest assemblage of feed jobbers from all parts of the country created enthusiasm at the meeting of the Feed Jobbers Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n held the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 8, in the Stevens Hotel at Chicago.

ED. LA BUDDE, of Milwaukee, Wis., chairman, left a sick bed against the advice of his physician, to attend the meeting.

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, Neb., pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, said "I can see in the future a movement toward converting our surplus grain into alcohol and feeds.

"Our Washington office is ready at all time to further your interests."

Mr. La BUDDE complimented Mr. Becker of the Cereal By-Products Co. on the efficiency with which he had complied and delivered voluminous data required in dealing with the O.P.A. Points mentioned by Mr. La Budde are, the Oct. 5 jobbers mark-up of 50 cents a ton, and that there is no margin on mixed feed. He said:

Jobbers have not done badly the past few years as far as making a living is concerned. This goes for the brokers also. We should be careful how far we go in our demands. We must learn to crawl, then to walk and then to run. I have tried to keep the boat on an even keel until we could go ahead.

I have general suggestions to make. There are at least 150 jobbers of feed and grain. The first thing is to get every one into the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The second is that all these jobbers have got to come in with a voluntary subscription so the central office can hire more leg work. We need \$20,000 to \$30,000 to back up Ray Bowden.

MOST ALARMING is that some of the large processors are buying up retailers. There are still going to be a lot of small processors who need the jobber.

Applause greeted Mr. La Budde as he left the speaker's table to go back to bed.

A financial statement showed \$3,600 received and \$417 spent, leaving \$3,183 in a special fund.

NORRIS J. BURKE, counsel of the National Grain Trade Council, Washington, D. C., was introduced by Ray Bowden, and he outlined the prime problem of feed jobbers under O. P. A. orders, as follows:

Feed Jobbers Under OPA Orders

There are few legal problems, that is, questions of interpretation, confronting the jobber—his main problem seems to be the very practical one of securing at least one adequate jobber's markup in each feed order. If given a margin, it has always been (except for a time in rice-milling by-products) over his supplier's "maximum price," which is as it should be and which, in the jobber's case, usually offers no special problems of a commingling of lots purchased since the jobber normally preserves the identity of carloads bought and sold.

A comparison of the jobber's position in other fields as contrasted with his treatment under the feed orders may be enlightening:

1. In the grain orders, provision is made for a "broker," tho until the issuance of supplements under the code (FPR2), his fee or service charge could not be passed on; and for several "merchandisers", generally speaking, carlot dealers, with, generally speaking, two markups permissible within the production area and an additional one in the deficit area.

2. In other fields, exclusive of the animal feeds (processed human foods, other agricultural products, etc.), provision is practically never made for a broker and seldom made even for a jobber. It is said these people must operate within the processor's ceiling which is sometimes said to include selling expense. For exam-

ple, that the jobber must buy from processor, under processor's ceiling, then get his margin, if any, by reselling, say to wholesaler, at the processor's ceiling (of course, jobber may be able to turn wholesaler, which usually involves warehousing but in some cases, as under the present mixed feed order (MPR37s), it involves not warehousing but selling to retailers). The "pull" would seem to be for processor to sell direct to wholesaler, thus to get his full ceiling and by-pass jobber; and in some cases, as an attempted corrective device, "grandfather" clauses have here been inserted. It is sometimes said that it give the broker or jobber a margin which may be added and passed on, is to raise the price to the consumer. This reasoning, if at all true, scarcely seems control of "inflation" but an extreme of "profit" control—to the extent of putting an entire group of dealers, who perform a recognized and established function in a free market, entirely out of business.

3. By and large the animal feed group stands midway between the first two groups. No provision is made for brokers. Provision is usually made for one jobber, though there are exceptions as shown on the annexed schedule. It is believed prime efforts can best be directed to securing one adequate jobber's markup in the exceptions, and in orders yet to be issued. The current of the group 2 view seems to have a very strong backwash in the animal feed field, and must be continually reckoned with, especially if new projects such as provision for two jobbers were to be undertaken. There are, however, some incidental problems even work-

ing along the lines of securing one adequate jobber's margin in each animal feed order:

(I) In the former oil meal orders, one jobber's margin was provided but that margin could be split among several jobbers. Under the supplements of the new feed code (FPR3) one jobber's margin, and a higher one, is still provided but it is doubtful, in my opinion, if this margin may be split among several jobbers. We believe a recommendation is in order to restate the old provisions allowing several jobbers, trading among themselves, to split the permissible markup.

(II) Under the new hominy feed provision (Amdt. 13, MPR305) a jobber's margin is provided but the wholesaler's margin is cut down by like amount where the wholesaler buys from jobber instead of direct from processor. Whereas, under the group 2 orders, the "pull" seems to be for processor to seek out wholesaler; is not the "pull" here just the reverse, viz., for wholesaler to seek out processor, but with either approach perhaps equally effective in by-passing the jobber. Probably efforts should be exerted to attempt to prevent like disposition in other feed orders.

(III) The present mixed feed order (MPR378) has always offered peculiar problems to jobber. There is no jobber's markup, but provision is made for "wholesaler" who need not warehouse but who must sell to retailer. What I call a "legal scheme" was once expounded—that jobber could make a deal with wholesaler whereby wholesaler would be jobber's "agent," and not take "title," then wholesaler as agent would sell to retailer, "title" passing directly from jobber to retailer. This may be theoretically possible but I venture if put into practice by businessmen, at least with-

SCHEDULE OF JOBBER'S MARKUP ON OPA FEED ORDERS

Regulation and Commodity	Jobber's Markup	Hulls and hull bran	Other cotton-seed products	Comment
Sup. 1, FPR 3—Cotton-seed products.	(A) If also "ginner" (I) Sales under 2000 lbs. or less (II) Pool car lots (III) 1cl lots (B) If not "ginner" (I) Pool car lots (II) All other deliveries	.75 No markup .75 1.00 1.00 .75	3.00 No markup 1.00 1.00 .75	(I) What is the relevancy of jobber being ginner? The distinction is not whether jobber was ginner on the particular lot, but whether he is ginner on any lot. (II) Seemingly several jobbers can't split the markup.
Sup. 2, FPR 3—Minor oil meals and products.	Pool car lots All other deliveries		1.00 .75	Seemingly several jobbers can't split the markup.
Sup. 3, FPR 3—Soybean products.	Pool car lots All other deliveries		1.00 .75	Seemingly several jobbers can't split the markup.
Sup. 4, FPR 3—Beet pulp products.	Pool car lots All other deliveries		1.00 .75	Seemingly several jobbers can't split the markup.
RPS 73—Fish meal.	Called "commercial distributor."	Same markup as in January 1942. No markup		Two allowed.
MPR 74—Animal product feeding stuffs (meat scraps, etc.)				
MPR 305 — Hominy feed, corn bran, corn germ cake, corn germ meal.			.50c per ton	Wholesaler's markup if he bought from jobber 2.00; if he bought from processor 2.50.
MPR 370 — Linseed products.	Carloads 1cl, pool car		.50 1.00	
MPR 378—Mixed feeds.			No markup	See comments in main text.
MPR 401 — Ground corn, etc., products of a dry corn milling process.		Ordinarily no markup since all merchandisers' markups on the lot of corn will normally have been used up before receipt of the product by jobber.		
MPR 417—Feed screenings.	Ground feed screenings		.50	
MPR 442 — Peanut products.	Unground feed screenings		1.00	
MPR 456—Alfalfa hay products.	Carloads		.50	
MPR 479 — Wet corn milling by-products.	1cl and pool car		1.00	
MPR 486—Oyster and clam shells.	Pool car		1.00	
MPR 526 — Brewers' grains.	All other deliveries		.75	
MPR 173—Wheat mill feeds.		No markup or provision		
MPR 150—Rice milling by-products.		No markup or provision		
MPR 289—Dried milk animal feeds.		No markup		
	Pool car		1.00	
	1cl and carloads		.75	
	1cl and pool car		1.00	
	Carloads and mixed cars		.50	
	Sales of 20,000 lbs. or less		1.00	
	All other sales		.50	



Joe Nellis, Chicago; A. S. MacDonald, Boston; Kansas City; Edward LaBudde, Milwaukee; A. L. Stanchfield, Minneapolis; Tom Sexton,

out a lawyer continuously at their elbow and maybe even with such lawyer, the elusive "title" will not infrequently be found by a court to have actually passed to and from wholesaler, thus violating the ceiling.

There is great need of a jobber's markup in mixed feed, as is found in most of the other feed orders. It is to be hoped that if the mixed feed order is revised, perhaps added as a supplement to the new code (FPR3), that a separate jobber's markup will be provided.

WAYNE FISH of Minneapolis pointed out the desirability of a correction in the order so one jobber may help another out, so two jobbers can split the margin, altho as stated by Mr. Norris J. Burke it is written that there can be only one jobber.

GILBERT GIEBINK: The original plan was to allow \$2 on unground screenings.

Mr. PARKS: We should go after \$1 a ton on both of them.

A. S. MacDONALD, Boston: You can take a larger margin on oyster shell for export if you sold oysters for export in 1942.

Mr. BOWDEN: A broker can take the margin he took in March, 1942.

J. P. PARKS now was given charge of the meeting as chairman, and said "As we have not had a meeting like this for years I urge everything be threshed out."

Mr. Burke, replying to a question "There is no ceiling on whole ground grain, except corn." The O.P.A. has been working on this for 6 months. Grain base mix is under 378.

C. H. WILLIAMSON of St. Louis, Mo., explained the "Feed Jobbers Program for the Next Year," in an address published elsewhere in this number.

Mr. PARKS: 1945 is going to be a little different. I think jobbers are going to be able to cope with the situation. We are going to

Ceiling Set on Solvent Soy Meal

Effective Oct. 2 the O.P.A. has set a ceiling of \$45 per ton on solvent process soybean oil meal, basis, bulk, fob Decatur, Ill., when containing 44 per cent protein.

On other types of soybean oil meal the ceiling is the same, \$45, and on soybean by-products, \$30 a ton.

Feed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	7,284	6,911		
Chicago	49,207.5	36,819	59,720.5	58,663.5
Kan. City	1,830	3,750	31,740	33,660
Milwaukee	450	60	16,670	1,920
Minneapolis			79,890	77,550
Minneapolis*	6,790	3,810	7,385	6,480
Portland, Ore.	1,380			
Wichita			8,760	7,238

*Screenings.

have a surplus that the jobber will have to do some real work to dispose of.

We must render real service for those from whom we receive a toll.

Let's get a broader committee, a more active committee. Let's all work together. Send the committee a check.

Adjourned.

Over 250 at Iowa Feed School

Under the sponsorship of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n and the Feed Institute of Iowa a very successful feed school and post-war conference was held Sept. 25 at Des Moines.

A luncheon was served to 247 in the grand ball room of the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Howard T. Boeke reported that the Feed Institute had gained 113 new members this year, to a total of 232.

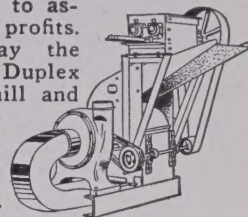
Protein Meal Limitation Modified

Yielding to Congressional pressure the W.F.A. has amended order No. 9 to remove the 500-lb. limitation on sales of protein meals without AAA approval to buyers in all states except Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Buyers in such range states as Kan-

sas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming can make unrestricted purchases from sellers in those three states.

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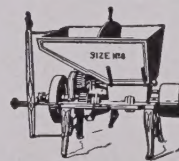
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Feed Jobbers' Program for the Next Year

By C. H. WILLIAMSON, St. Louis, Before National Feed Jobbers Committee

Mark-ups have been authorized for the merchandiser who "originates" grain at the point of shipment; for the broker, or commission man, who provides contact with the demand, in the terminal markets, or elsewhere; for the terminal elevator, which performs a necessary service; and for the merchandiser, whose function it is to move grain from the terminals to areas of consumption.

THE EFFICACY OF MULTIPLE MARK-UPS in commodity distribution was recognized clearly in a letter addressed on Jan. 24, 1944, to Mr. Norris Burke, of the National Grain Trade Council, by Mr. Carl R. Schultz, Chief Counsel, Grain and Fertilizer Section, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., paragraph No. 4, reading as follows:

"Earnest conferences with the trade have convinced us that the regulation (corn) as written is fair and equitable in its allowances of mark-ups and that it should be given a fair trial to determine whether the trade can apply it fairly. Obviously, this office could clamp arbitrary rules to prevent some types of fictitious mark-up. It is our belief, however, that free distribution of grain will result more naturally from flexible provisions respecting mark-ups. It is up to the trade, however, to see that the flexibility permitted by the order is carried out in practice."

Mr. Schultz' conclusion is well-founded, and I should like to point out that it was reached "after earnest conferences with the trade."

FREE DISTRIBUTION, which means widespread and equitable division of the available supply, is no less important in feed than in grain—I consider, in fact, that it is relatively more important because of the more restricted sources of production.

If the objectives of the war food production program are to be achieved, free distribution of the available supplies of feeds, as well as feed grains, is an essential pre-requisite. The single mark-up defeats this purpose. It tends

definitely to narrow the channels, and to give unfair advantage to those industries and distributors fortunately enough to be close to the source of supply figuratively or literally. It does not promote widespread and equitable distribution or contribution to a diversified and well-balanced livestock and poultry production, and Mr. Schultz was evidently well aware of these facts.

Nevertheless, price orders relating to feed have placed a low value on the service of distribution, despite the fact that in general the pattern is the same as in grain. The steps in the process are closely parallel; those engaged fall within the same categories, and perform precisely the same economic functions; the respective orders were formulated by the same section of the O.P.A., and our contact with that agency of the Government has been thru precisely the same channel.

THE MILLFEED ORDER was the first in the field of grain and feeds. It was written nearly 2½ years ago, after only BRIEF discussion with representatives of the trade, and before either the trade or O.P.A. could have known the extent to which trade was to be disrupted by the imposition of price ceilings. In my judgment, it contained some basic errors, and some injustices, which have never been corrected, and which, in fact, have been perpetuated in the other feed orders which should have followed it. If there has been any concerted action directed toward the correction of this situation, or any "earnest conferences," I am not aware of it, and each of us must assume a share of the responsibility for our shortcomings in this respect.

A REAL DANGER.—I do not believe that I overrate the potentialities of this situation in saying that it contains elements of real danger. Some of us have assumed that restrictions on the marketing of feeds would be removed with the close of the war in Europe, either by Government action or by declines in the price level. This theory does not take into account the fact that the Government is pledged to price support in grains for a period of two years after the end of the war—which means, presumably, the war in the Pacific.

Neither does it make allowance for the possibility of an advance in the commodity price level which would carry to the ceilings feeds in which no mark-up for the distributor had been provided. In either event, our situation would be precarious.

If we are to meet this challenge, I believe that we must act without delay along the following lines:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Replace the designation of "jobber" with the term "distributor" or "merchandiser," which has a better connotation in Government circles, and in the public estimation.

2. Develop closer co-operation within our own ranks, and closer co-ordination with our National Association with the aim of establishing a status with Government agencies commensurate with the economic value of the service we perform.

3. That steps be taken immediately to provide a reasonable merchandising mark-up in those commodities which do not now include a mark-up.

4. That we press vigorously and continuously for the principle of multiple mark-ups, on the grounds that they will facilitate more widespread distribution. I feel that provision should be made for brokers, who perform a necessary service, and have been excluded in all orders so far issued. We should be genuinely concerned when any segment of our trade is threatened with elimination.

5. That we should proceed immediately toward a clarification of the status of the distributor under M.P.R. 378, governing mixed feeds, and press for a decision by O.P.A. on the legality of combination transactions, notably those involving millfeed and clear flour. My concern is that members of this trade should not fall under public disapproval for procedures

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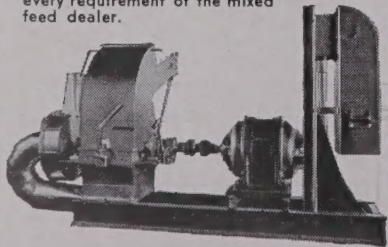
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which are not yet clearly defined, but which may be held to be a violation of regulations.

6. That we as a trade must be more alert, and more aggressive in matters concerning the general welfare. I believe that our National Feed Distributors' Committee should meet regularly—at intervals not to exceed three or four months—and that this committee could maintain close contact with our National offices at all times. We have set up a fund sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of our representatives in attendance at these meetings, or for traveling to Washington, and I am told that the National Association may be able in the future to give further assistance if needed.

7. That we arrange to publish as soon as practicable for the guidance of our members a digest of O.P.A. regulations relating to the commodities in which we deal, and any interpretations or court decisions with which we as a trade may be concerned.

We are fortunate in having a part in what is perhaps the most essential phase of the war effort—the production of food. As distributors of materials vital to the maintenance of a well balanced and diversified livestock and poultry industry we can be a very valuable utility. It is well to remind ourselves, however, that we are not operating under a perpetual franchise, and that our position will be secure only so long as we earn the right to security.

Country Elevator Problems Under O.P.A. Orders

[Continued from page 266a]

flour plant, the sixth method *must* be used—a method very complex, even to a lawyer or CPA. If the country elevator has no such processing plant, the operator is apparently forced to use one of the first four methods—all based on "cost," not "supplier's maximum price"; and under which (a) cause celebre issue to be amplified orally) one can only lose, never gain, by upward market fluctuations. True, the fifth

method permits of use of "supplier's maximum price" as the "base" but this seemingly is made impossible of use in that: (a) the retailer is "responsible" for the "accuracy of his supplier's maximum price"—whatever that may mean; and (b) it is doubtful if this method can be used unless each lot purchased is kept segregated and not commingled. As we see it, Sec. 7 of Sup. 1 should be repealed in entirety and some new simple method of determining a "base" should be substituted. In this regard, the provisions of Sec. 3.5 of FPR3, the new general feed order, are much simpler and perhaps furnish a good starting point.

We could mention other phases of Sup. 1 of FPR2, which we presume the retail committee will consider in more detail. For example, that the value of the labor of sacking and of recleaning, etc., should be additions to the retail maximum price, else the "pull" is not to sack or reclean, etc.

(III) **Wholesale Sales.** Where a country shipper sells LCL to a retailer he seems entitled to a like margin as a merchandiser or any other wholesaler for a like sale. Yet under the new code the country shipper is penalized at least to the extent that he cannot add an elevation charge on grain purchased from local producers. There seems to be a need of a "wholesale" category along the lines of Sec. 7 (a) of the present corn order with, to be sure, some new provision for determining the "base" by a weighted average of maximum prices of supplies purchased, but in any event with like margin for any sale at wholesale of any grain by anyone. To be sure, however, the operator of a country elevator is not in nearly as disadvantageous a position in regard to wholesale sales as in regard to retail sales; and this particular suggestion is partially influenced by a desire to round out a logical entire regulation.

(IV) It is believed recommendations are in order along the following lines:

(a) Restate the country shipper's ceiling for carload lots about as in the present corn and wheat orders, with other necessary companion changes, viz.: likely an overall provision re sales of a commodity subject to a lien, and also those changes next specifically mentioned.

(b) Set up an overall category of wholesale sales as in Sec. 7 (a) of the present corn order (with, however, a new provision for determining the "base" by weighted average of the maximum prices of supplies) or otherwise permit the country elevator the same wholesale additions as the merchandiser or any other wholesale seller.

(c) Set up an overall category of retail sales

as in Sec. 7 (b) of present corn order (with like new provision for determining the "base" by a weighted average of the maximum prices of supplies) or at least substantially rewrite Sup. 1 of FPR2, making it clear that the country shipper can sell at retail thereunder from his country elevator and include at least: (I) a new and broader definition of "store," perhaps like Sec. 1.4 of FPR3; (II) a simple method to determine "base," perhaps like Sec. 3.5 of FPR3; and (III) permission to add the labor of sacking, recleaning, etc., to the retail maximum price.

(d) Other Country Elevator OPA Problems

To mention only a few: (I) The ceiling for ear corn and snapped corn is indefinite—merely the reasonable value of the labor of shelling under the shelled ceiling but here no one to date has offered a nationwide solution. (II) There is need of an allowance for the cost or value of artificial drying, similar to the allowance for the recleaning of oats. We believe work is being done on this problem. (III) The storage problem is, and likely will remain, acute and chaotic. Since OPA has no jurisdiction where the rate is fixed and regulated by state law, uniformity may be impossible. Also, it is believed likely in law that one can never add or pass on storage charges accruing while he has title to the grain, at least under the code supplements, though there is a recent ruling by a chief counsel of the National Office of OPA to the contrary. This problem also poses the whole question of seasonal variations in ceilings. Then, too, in this and other connections the perennial, likely OPA made, problem of "tying agreements" arises, which was the thought initially behind provisions like Sec. 9 of the present corn order. (IV) There is a great need of an overall regulation on "mixed grain." We believe work is being done on this problem. (V) There is also a great need of an overall regulation on rough processed grains—ground wheat, oats, barley, etc. Again, we believe work is being done on this problem. (VI) It should also be made clear, likely by amendment, whether or not the operator of a country elevator can also act as commission merchant on a sale of his own grain on a grain exchange. We believe work is being done on this problem.

Winnipeg, Man.—Effective Oct. 10 the Canadian Wheat Board has ruled that no country elevator may ship to any destination more than one carload of oats, barley or rye, as against one carload of wheat. Damp grain is exempt.

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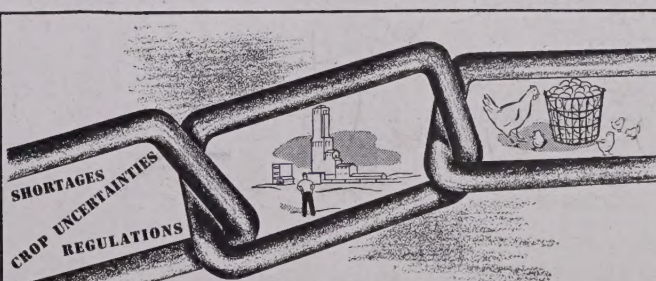
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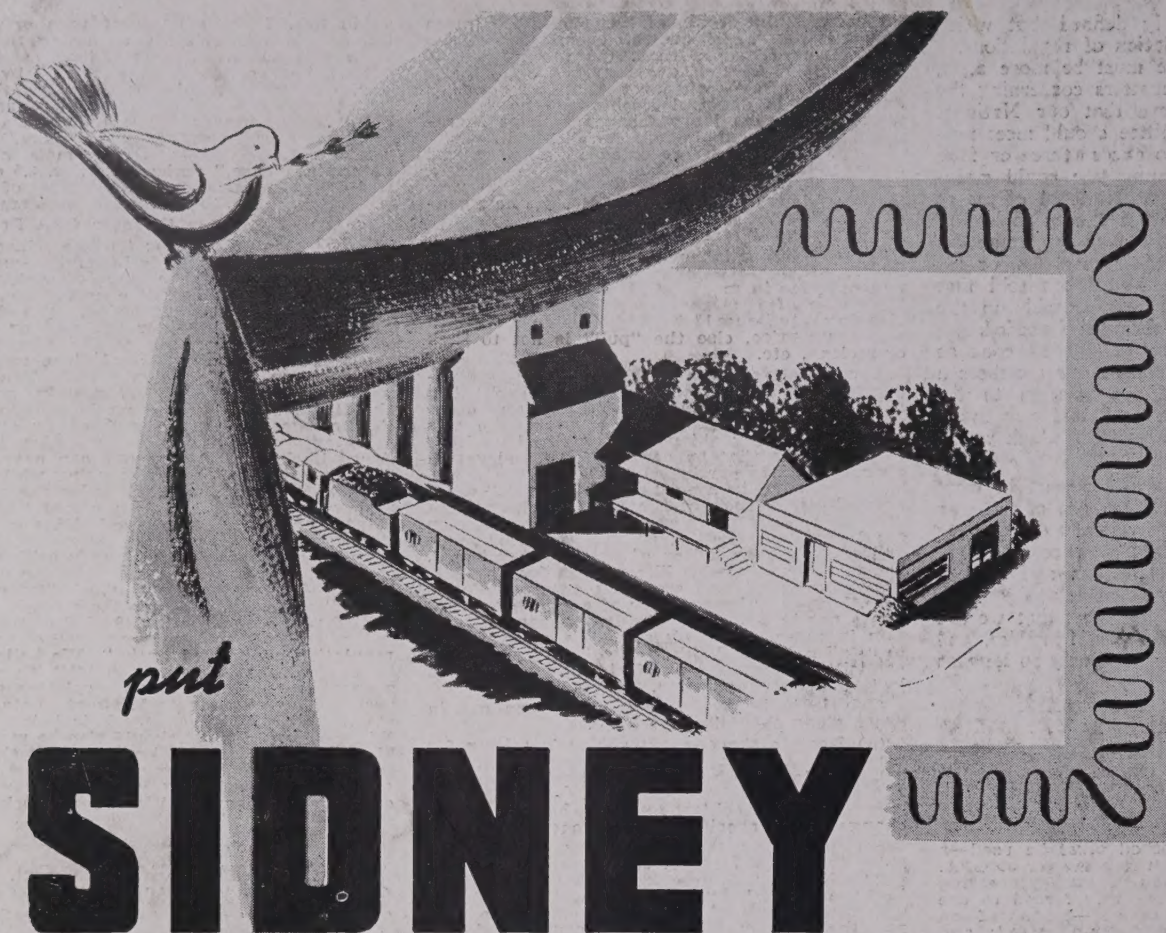
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